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Tower Views

by Clearway

An Ideal Is Propounded To Offset Tread of Troops And Ideals Have Power!

Hull—While military boots are stamping a martial tempo in Germany's annual war maneuvers—and the mesmerism of Mars (fostered by the indecisiveness of old wars) whispers into European ears: "Fear; fear; resent; retaliate; fight; destroy"—the ether shell of this old planet carries to those who may listen a cautionary message. In effect, the United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, uses the vast facilities of world-girdling radio to cry: "Stop, Look, and Listen" to individuals whose countries are considering force, rather than reason, as a solvent of international problems. He appeals to the nations of the world for a restoration of international morality. He asks for a revitalization of the principles of law, order, and moral responsibility. He suggests that, in the absence of such observances, the "moral" nations may be forced to adopt a collective front against aggressors, although he declares that America's contribution to peace must be without "entangling alliances."

* * *

America receives Mr. Hull's remarks with general applause. Britain and France join the applause, especially liking the reference to "collective action." But the dictatorships find it not to their liking. The German press points out (with some justice) that, so far, the democratic world has made no remarkable efforts to "recognize the causes of injustices or find equitable solutions to remove them." To the German thought "status quo" and "justice" cannot be made to kneel on the same rug. Tokyo receives the speech with a shrug. "Mr. Hull is an idealist," explains the Foreign Office unofficially—a highly revealing remark. In Rome the Fascists apparently miss the idealism—or at least dismiss it—and classify the whole thing as an attack on the "have-nots."

* * *

• But the sum total of the speech cannot be measured by journalistic reactions. Militaristic nations may read into Mr. Hull's words a hint as to where America would be found in event of a world war. Idealists may find in it encouragement. Democracies may interpret it as an earnest of sympathy. Disciples of power politics may dub it futile.

* * *

The message, however, waymarks two courses. The course of military adventuring which inevitably leads to grief and chaos; and the course of moral restraint and respect for international obligations which ultimately leads to national self-respect, international order, and a world turned to constructive, rather than destructive, pursuits.

* * *

• This much for the message. But America may well ask whether it is demonstrating within itself the same sort of morality, order, and understanding which its Secretary of State is recommending to the world.

* * *

Non-intervention—That a cautionary word is timely must be generally admitted in European chancelleries Latest cause for concern comes in reports from Spain that the Insurgents have to all intents and purposes definitely cast their lot with Italy and Germany, by their attitude toward the British plan for the withdrawal of foreign fighters. Insurgent sources in Paris are suggesting that the official Insurgent note to the British mediator, Sir Robert M. Hodgson, contains so many technical objections that its effect may be to make the British plan non-effective. • The way for further negotiations, however, remains open; and British policy is to keep a block of conciliation wedged into every tentatively open door where peace conceivably might enter.

* * *

Youth—That a code of international moral responsibility is no "mere idealism," by the way, is pointed out by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in an address to the World Youth Congress meeting at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The good neighbor policy (based on Golden Rule ethics spread over an international basis) has changed the attitude of Latin-American Republics from one of distrust and resentment to one of willing co-operation, Mrs. Roosevelt declares. Another speaker, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of the College, advances the view that "peace is the most radical, the most revolutionary idea in the world." This is so, he believes, because it runs counter to the predatory and combative nature of mankind, the organization of civil governments, the divisions of society, and the economic set-up of the world. • We are coming along. Once, war was spoken of as "glorious." Today we realize that it is an admission that mankind has made a mess of things. Now it seems time to realize that the creator has given man the intelligence to set things right.

* * *

Quotation—Scorn not idealism. The praising of peace and the attaching of opprobrium to war releases more power than we know. John Ruskin once wrote: "The greatest efforts of the race have always been traceable to the love of praise, as its greatest catastrophes to the love of pleasure."

Hull Offers Proposals Against War; Europe Shows Varied Reaction

Hull's Seven Points

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 17

Secretary of State Hull stated the essence of his international program in seven points, in the course of his internationally radiocast address last night urging the nations of the world to take positive action against the forces of war. The seven points were as follows, in the Secretary's words:

We believe in, we support, and we recommend to all nations economic reconstruction as the foundation of national and international well-being and stability.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend adherence to the basic principles of international law as the guiding and governing rules of conduct among nations.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend respect for and observance of treaties, including, in connection therewith, modification of provisions of treaties, when and as need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend voluntary self-restraint, abstention from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and the settlement of differences by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend to all nations that they be prepared to limit and progressively reduce their armaments.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend collaboration between and among representatives of the nations, and in the freest possible intellectual interchange between and among their peoples—to the end that thereby understanding by each country of the problems of others and of problems that are common to all may be promoted and peaceful adjustment of controversies be made more readily possible.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend international co-operation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable for the advancement of this program.

Calls on world nations to repel gathering forces of aggression on a moral basis.

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Reactions from the major European capitals today showed that the democracies regard Secretary Hull's foreign policy speech as a support for their stand against aggression; and that the dictatorships are displeased by what they consider slighting references to their point of view. Applause was general in London and Paris; Berlin and Rome were frankly chilly; Central Europe was chiefly cautious; Tokyo was noncommittal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — The highest international moral power of mankind's desire for peace under law, with economic reconstruction and political justice for all peoples, was invoked by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a radiocast address calling on world nations to rally against and overcome the gathering forces of war which he described as disintegrating society with "staggering rapidity" and causing an "ominous drift toward international anarchy and armed conflict."

The tone of the address throughout was on the level of a moral crusade, predicated on the fact that given the basic principles of a solution and the imperative desire to work it out, the means and details could be found.

Secretary Hull said that there can be no middle ground between force and reason. He said that one or the other doctrine will rule the world and that the choice must be made and made now. And he offered as the only means of securing the triumph of the course of reason his broad generalized program which he first launched on July 16, 1937, and which he has been preaching since that time to a world too deep in its distress to heed.

Spoke to Entire World

It was indicated plainly at the State Department that the speech was made at this time with an eye to current military maneuvers and rumors of war in Europe and in the hope of discouraging any aggressive intentions which might lie behind those maneuvers.

The deepest fear of Secretary Hull is that with the virtual collapse of the League of Nations' collective security system the whole world will lose sight of the principles of law, order and peace which were at least kept aloft as worthy ideals by the League. He conceives the world's present condition as being largely due to the degredation of those ideals, and he feels that it is the peculiar function of the United States to attempt, by every means in its power, to revitalize those ideals and keep them aloft as a standard for others to rally around.

Shows Progressive Attempt

His speeches since July 16 last year have represented a progressive attempt to fulfill this function. Twice before in this year—on March 17 and again on June 3—he has delivered speeches on foreign policy in which he preached the same remedy. Each time he has accompanied his outline of a peace program with more serious warnings of the dan-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Text of Hull on world action against war: Page 4.

Coroner Closed Gambling Dens When Officials Failed to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill.—Madison County, once described by a Federal law enforcement commission as "the gambling playground of St. Louis," has been cleaned up. Gone are the seven pretentious gambling houses, the big halls where as many as 2,500 persons sat down at once at lotto, the innumerable "dives" where dice rolled, the slot machines from the saloons operating under the name of taverns, and even the moving-picture bank nights.

Executives of the oil refineries, steel mills, and other heavy industries in this thriving industrial county are expressing satisfaction that their employees are free from the gamblers that fattened here for years.

Neither the Sheriff nor the State Attorney is responsible for the change wrought in the past few weeks. W. W. Billings, the Coroner, is responsible. He tired of seeing the poor mulcted. Looking in the stat es, he found that the Coroner can do more than hold inquests. Under the law the Coroner is a conservator of the peace with police power equal to those of the Sheriff. They may be invoked when the sheriff is "partial or prejudiced," Mr. Billings explains.

On July 15, Mr. Billings announced that all gambling in Madison County must stop by Aug. 1. Eight days later he led some of his own deputies on two raids just to show that he meant business. The cases stood up in court and a few hours later the emissaries of the big gamblers were contacting Mr. Billings.

Six feet three, weighing 240 pounds, and having muscles like a wrestler, Mr. Billings is a striking figure. His voice is deep and gruff. At William Jewell College about 20 years ago he played tackle. When the gamblers bucked up against him they believed his answer: "Fold up, or we'll come over."

"There are a few loose nails still around," Mr. Billings said a few days ago. "I'm going to knock them on the head, and pretty soon the lid will be down tight. It will stay down as long as I'm Coroner. It's a nasty business, and I wanted to duck it. . . . But there is a statute that says gambling is illegal. For years these gamblers have been taking money out of the pockets of the poor of this county—money that the poor needed desperately for legitimate purposes. Somebody had to do something about it, and nobody else would. . . . The gamblers seemed to be able to find county officials who were willing to put up with it. No gambling house can exist unless the man who runs it has the nod from the right officials."

Works for Nothing To Finish Her Task

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss M. Grace Wilmarth completed 16 months of free work for the Government Aug. 16.

After being retired in April, 1937, as a chief scientific aide in the Geological Survey, Miss Wilmarth continued to keep regular office hours to finish a book she had been writing "as knitting work" for 30 years.

Now, she has sent to the printer final proofs on her 2,396-page, two-volume "Lexicon of the Geologic Names of the United States, Including Alaska."

"President Roosevelt gave me a year's extension after I was 70," explained Miss Wilmarth. "But the proofs came back when the year was over, and I simply had to finish the book myself.

"It was drudgery sometimes, but I enjoyed it."

This Changing World

Freezing Trade—Obstacles to Commerce Between the States Growing With Obstacles to International Trade—Mr. Hull's Policy

By H. B. Elliston

During the last campaign it was well said that Governor Landon offered the American people the same New Deal a little cheaper. There was no antithesis. Yet this was what was wanted from an opposition party that sought to unseat the party in power. The lesson has been learned but only in private. In public, the Republican Party continues to offer the spectacle of a party still trying to rationalize its opposition.

It looks as if the GOP will end up by appealing only to the antis and trusting to the mistakes of the New Dealers to let themselves out and the Republican Party in. This is implicit in John Hamilton's attack on the Hull Trade Program. For many Republicans know intellectually that in that program lies the true antithesis of New Deal controls of economic activity. Others know it instinctively. Secretary Hull's policy is the program of economic liberty. It is the outstanding policy in the world today which is resisting the rising tide of economic regimentation. People are talking about the need for recovering economic freedom, but as with the weather, nobody is doing anything about it except Secretary Hull.

For the problem of obstructed trade today is not limited to international frontiers. It is invading internal frontiers. For evidence of the trend the reader is commended to recent issues of Fortune, The Iowa Farm Economist, Events, and The Agricultural Situation, the last-named being put out by the Department of Agriculture. There you will read how controls have descended upon interstate commerce like an army of locusts.

* * *

The situation is well epitomized in a book I have just been reading by Prof. Henry C. Simons, the liberal economist of the University of Chicago. In "Personal Income Taxation," Professor Simons says:

Just as the Republican Party consolidated its power by dispensing gigantic subsidies in the form of protective-tariff duties, so now the Democrats have been purchasing allegiance by endless restraints upon internal trade. Our politicians, having quietly and passively encouraged the proliferation of monopoly arrangements in many areas, now seek to promote and glorify these arrangements elsewhere.

Thus, in the name of justice (fair wages, fair prices, parity prices, and other derivatives of the medieval conception) we are perverting and destroying the free enterprise, free markets, and competitive free trade which are essential to representative government and to orderly political life on a vast national scale. We are deliberately displacing competition within economic groups, which is essentially peaceful, orderly, productive, and mutually advantageous, by organized economic and political action which is inherently exploitative, destructive, and violent. Thus we move toward the politician's millennium where politics has crowded competition entirely out of the picture—toward the economy of organized negotiation which, once achieved, would immediately necessitate the induction of a supreme negotiator who, in turn, would either liquidate the organizations or utilize them to consolidate his own dictatorial powers.

Along the same lines, of course, we are also moving directly away from the conditions which permit of peaceful and orderly relations among the nations of the world.

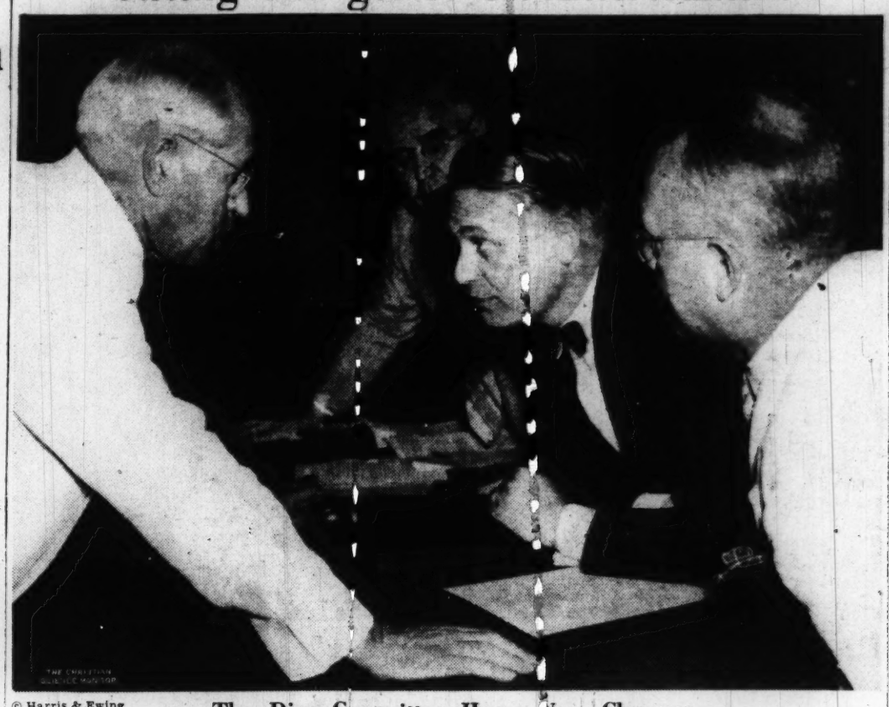
All these hydra-headed obstructions to trade derive from high tariffism at the frontier. This brought on the kind of trouble which is reported by the Committee on Economic Conditions in the South. Yet the remedy of the panaceanic controller is to treat the victim with more of the hair of the dog that originally bit him. Give the victims of protection a new brand of protection!

This is at least one of the theories of the omnibus New Deal. Yet in the same administration, and often in conflict with it, as he must be now in the proposal to subsidize wheat exports, Secretary Hull stands for the relaxation of all protection. His policy is the logical panacea. If the world, and now the United States, is suffering from what Harry Scherman calls "blocked exchanges," the way to unblock them is to unblock them.

* * *

The Republican Party profess to be reviving themselves as the new evangelists of freedom. What freedom if not in trade? It is one of the oddest features of the present situation that, thanks to Secretary Hull, the liberal still has to find hospitality in the New Deal Party, and President Roosevelt can truly dub his administration liberal.

Sifting Charges of Un-Americanism



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The Dies Committee Hears New Charges

John Frey, Chairman of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is pictured as he renewed his charges of Communist activities in the Committee for Industrial Organization. Left to right: Mr. Frey, Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, and Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio. The three Representatives are continuing the inquiry.

Federal Officials Linked to 'Reds' At Dies Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, a member of the House Committee Investigating Subversive Activities, named eight Government officials today as "acknowledged members" of the American League for Peace and Democracy which he said had connections with the Communist Party.

The officials named are Harry Lambertson, Assistant Rural Electrification Administrator; Dallas W. Smythe, of the Central Statistical Board; Fred Silcox, head of the Forest Service; Robert Marshall, an official of the Public Lands Service of the Agriculture Department; Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; John Carmody, Rural Electrification Administrator; Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, and Alice Barrows, in the Office of Education.

Mr. Lamberton said Mr. Mason's charges were ridiculous. "It hardly is necessary to say there is nothing secret about the League," he added. "Many Washington people belong to it and among them are several Government officials. We believe in peace and if this be treason make the most of it." Mr. Lamberton declared the League was dedicated to a "quarantine - the - aggressor policy" enuncited by President Roosevelt in an address at Chicago last fall.

Legion Official Testifies

Mr. Mason made his charge during testimony by H. L. Chaillaux, American Legion official, concerning communistic activities in the United States.

Earlier in Mr. Chaillaux' testimony, Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee, and the witness agreed that public funds are being used indirectly to promote Communism in the United States. The witness declared that the Communist Party controls the Workers Alliance, an organization which has some WPA workers among its members.

"The Workers Alliance is apparently playing the WPA to the limit, trying to get the WPA workers to believe they can get them more pay monthly," the witness asserted.

He remarked that David Lasser, head of the alliance, claimed not to be a Communist but added that Mr. Lasser recently visited Moscow with "Mother Bloor, a well-known Communist" and returned to this country "loud in his praise of the present program in Soviet Russia."

Quest for Industrial Peace: Magazine section.

Roosevelt Extends Purge; O'Connor Returns Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Sounds of the old battle between the Franklin D. Roosevelt branch of the Democratic Party and Tammany Hall reverberated here today with an announcement by John J. O'Connor, Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth (Tammany) Congressional District since 1905. That he accepted the challenge of the President for a finish fight for re-election by his old constituency.

Mr. O'Connor's name was added to the "purge" list of members of Congress by President Roosevelt in Washington yesterday.

Just before the time for filing designations for party nominations and party positions with the Board of Election expired at midnight last night, Mr. O'Connor's petition, with more than 8,000 signatures, was placed before the Commissioners. He filed for nomination in both the Democratic and Republican primaries.

Others in Race

Simultaneously, Harry W. McHose, former Secretary of the National Republican Club, filed for the Republican nomination; James H. Fay, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Democratic nomination, and Byrnes MacDonald as American Labor Party candidate.

Reports in quarters that ought to be informed today said Mr. McHose would withdraw in favor of Mr. O'Connor and that Mr. Fay would be substituted for Mr. MacDonald as the Labor Party candidate.

The President in coming out against Mr. O'Connor said he would throw his support to Mr. Fay.

The line-up indicates that the fight in the Sixteenth Congressional District will be a rough-and-tumble affair.

Its beginnings go back to the days

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—President Roosevelt departed on another trip today—this time to get a degree and dedicate a bridge—leaving behind him a rollicking incursion into State primary elections which carried his influence into Maryland and New York and took the kid gloves off his now widening drive to eliminate what he listed as "unfaithful" Democrats from Congress.

This latest presidential "interference" in State politics came at an unusual press conference yesterday afternoon—the first at the White House since the President's fishing expedition. A beaming, sun tanned man who radiated jovial good humor and an almost puckish delight in the role in which he cast himself, shrugged off all pretense about his State activities and came out boldly for the defeat of two more conservative Democrats. They were Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland and Representative John O'Connor of New York, the latter Chairman of the the powerful House Rules Committee.

Roosevelt's "Statement"

Mr. Roosevelt acted as though he had sudenly freed himself from some restraint. Perhaps it was the old campaigner who finds election time too much for the conventional restraints of dignified position. Whatever it was he was in better humor than correspondents remembered seeing him for many months. Certainly he was doing what he wanted to do himself. What he did was to read with tremendous relish to his audience of interviewers an editorial printed the day before in the New York Evening Post, a pro-New Deal paper, which urged him to come out against Mr. Tydings and and Mr. O'Connor, and then to announce that the editorial had become "a statement by the President."

The document which he had

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Corrigan Signs for Movies

NEW YORK (AP)—RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., announced on Aug. 16 it had contracted with Douglas Corrigan for a movie dramatization of his career, and the famous wrong-way flight to Ireland.

Leo Spitz, President of RKO, said negotiations were completed before Mr. Corrigan took off for Albany, N. Y., on a good-will tour of the country and that the papers were signed on a wing of the transatlantic "Corrigan Clipper."

Production of the film, as yet untitled, is scheduled to start as soon as the script can be completed under supervision of Pandro S. Berman, Vice-President in charge of RKO's West Coast studios, Mr. Spitz said.

At the end of his nation-wide tour in California, Mr. Corrigan will confer with studio officials and writers on the story.

Next to a desire for a regular job in aviation, Mr. Corrigan expressed a wish to enter the movies when he first landed in Ireland—"en route to Long Beach, Calif."

Albany Cheers Corrigan

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Douglas Corrigan received a tumultuous welcome from New York's Capital City as he landed here in the antiquated $900 plane in which he flew the Atlantic Ocean "by mistake."

He was slightly delayed by bad weather on his 150-mile flight from Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

A crowd estimated by police at 3,000 persons—many of whom had stood in a scorching sun for hours—was on hand to greet the flier.

Lindberghs in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh, flying here from Warsaw, made landings at Minsk and Mohilev today and were expected in Moscow tonight.

In accordance with the American flier's wishes, Soviet authorities would not say exactly when they were expected or at what airport.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 17 (AP)—Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off in their black and orange monoplane for Moscow, today.

They arrived here on a surprise flight from England by way of Hanover, Germany, and it was understood they were going to Moscow for an Aviation Day air parade, Aug. 18.

Peace: Chinese Paraphrase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—With his tongue in his cheek, Dr. Lin Yutang, Chinese satirist-philosopher, has proposed "four principles" to settle the Sino-Japanese war.

Dr. Lin, whose fluent English style has become widely recognized among current commentaries on China, has plenty of real earnestness in his ideas. He has subtly molded the general nature of his points on a reversal of the various things that the Japanese have said China must do.

Japan has objected to what it termed China's "anti-Japanese attitude," it has objected to "military domination" in China, various ways of making China pay for the war have been suggested, and the alleged "bolshevization" of China, and closeness between China and Russia, has been a constant cause for Japanese complaint.

So Dr. Lin proposes:

1. Japan must change its anti-Chinese attitude.
2. Reparations for China.
3. The army regime in Japan must be overthrown and its powers constitutionally limited to prevent it from bringing ruin upon "the dear Japanese people that we so love."
4. Japan must leave the Fascist pact.

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House Rejects Hurley's Plan To Aid Jobless

Legislators pass bill dividing $5,000,000 in highway fund among cities and towns.

BULLETIN

When the Senate convened this afternoon, Republican members immediately withdrew for a caucus to determine what course to follow as a result of the smashing defeat of Governor Hurley's highway bill in the House.

Republican spokesman said Senate Party members not only would support the House action but would seek to corral as impressive a vote as possible in the Senate to further "rebuke" the Governor.

Informed of the two-to-one victory of Republicans in the House, Governor Hurley was reported in constant telephonic communication with Party leaders from his summer home at Hull, Mass.

The Legislature today continued deadlocked with Gov. Charles F. Hurley over the State's financial program.

The House of Representatives at noon rejected the Governor's $5,000,000 highway bill to provide unemployment relief and then passed to be engrossed a substitute measure calling upon the Governor for a second time to turn back the $5,000,000 to cities and towns.

The Governor had sought to finance his work relief program with the $5,000,000 unexpended in the highway fund.

Bill Vetoed Once

Once before in this session the Republican-controlled Legislature sent a bill to the Governor providing that the $5,000,000 highway fund balance be returned to cities and towns, but the Governor vetoed the bill, and his veto was sustained.

The House took this action today on a report from the Ways and Means Committee which urged that the $5,000,000 is needed in cities and towns to alleviate the high State tax to be assessed on communities this year. The Democratic minority on the Committee dissented.

The substitute bill, having been passed to be engrossed, was sent to the Senate which convened in the afternoon.

The House vote for distribution of the highway fund money—raised from gasoline tax and to be expended by the highway departments of communities if it becomes law—was 140 to 70. The roll-call vote was largely upon party lines, some Democrats joining with Republicans.

As the House convened, it also received the report from the Ways and Means Committee on Governor Hurley's bill to amend a law, previously enacted this year, limiting expenditures on Quabbin Reservoir to $12,000,000 through the year 1941. This amendment would have allowed expenditure of $20,740,000 on pressure tunnels leading from Quabbin toward Boston, the money to be spent in the next two years under a PWA project which would provide a Federal grant of nearly $9,000,000.

Republicans Divided

The course of today's Republican action was determined late yesterday in a caucus of House members. The Governor's highway bill, which specifically provides for road work in many Republican districts, had caused a diversion in Republican ranks. House Republicans affected by the proposed $1,000,000 section of new highway between Boston and Lowell were reported in favor of the program.

Information received at the last minute from William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, that $1,140,000 already has been set aside for a section of the Lowell-to-Boston highway brought these members back into the Republican fold of united opposition to the Governor's bill.

Commissioner Callahan warned Republicans that this $1,140,000 allotment for the Lowell-to-Boston highway must be built under contract, cannot be started until next spring because of Federal Government contributions; whereas the Governor's bill provides $1,000,000 for immediate construction of another section of the highway by day labor, thus being a strictly unemployment relief measure.

The Governor's program would be financed by spending the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund. Republican legislators desire to turn this $5,000,000 back to the cities and towns to supplement local highway work.

In the Boston Section:

Hamilton says GOP favors reciprocal trade pacts.

Town Taxi announces it will go out of business as result of strike.

Tobin says welfare employees must take leave of absence to campaign.

Wiscasset holds famous open house day.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets

Midas Touch and Soft details

A black suede bag treated as though it were satin tops its dressmaker softness with a rigid, golden bracelet handle.
7.50

Ribbon-topped .. extremely short!

The first of the tiny gloves arrives . . in a deluxe, original model! Supplest, black suede softest hand made is bound and bowed with glossy ribbon.
5.50

BOSTON

Dewey Outlines State Case At Hines' Racket Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—James J. Hines, powerful Tammany leader, was today charged with using his political power not only to mulct the poor of pennies and nickels to support the $20,000,000 policy racket, but to elect William Copeland Dodge as District Attorney and thus make the Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Fleigenheimer organization doubly safe.

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney for New York County, in his statement to the jury, named Mr. Hines as the man who had been paid $500 a week and extras up to $1,000 since 1932 for delivering political and judicial protection to the Schultz mobsters, bankers, and collectors.

Mr. Dewey declared that Mr. Hines was paid for his alleged service to the policy racket usually in cash brought by J. Richard "Dixie" Davis or George Weinberg, both of whom are scheduled to testify against the defendant.

The jury of 12 men and two alternates who will hear the case and render a verdict was impaneled late yesterday and the way opened for the addresses by counsel and the beginning of the presentation of evidence today.

Mr. Dewey in an elaborate and passionless history of the case said that Mr. Hines had selected Mr. Dodge as the man to leave the policy racket unmolested because he was "stupid, respectable and my man."

Mr. Dodge is the predecessor of Mr. Dewey and one of the three officials named in the State's bill of particulars as having been "influenced, intimidated or bribed" by Mr. Hines.

With reports current that the defense might exploit the visits of Davis outside the Tombs to the apartment of Miss Hope Dare, Mr. Dewey admitted he had gone there with his permission. But, he said, two detectives and Miss Dare's mother had always been with Davis.

The District Attorney told the jury that no immunity had been promised any of the prosecution's witnesses who have turned State's evidence and agreed to testify for the people.

"We told these witnesses," Mr. Dewey said, "that if they would tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, we would tell the Judge the service they had done the State. But they must throw themselves upon the mercy of the court, and the disposition of their case lies entirely with Justice Pecora."

Mr. Dewey admitted that he was after the top man and that he was not interested in the lesser members of the Schultz racket.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, told the jury he would show that every charge against his client was false and that he at no time and in no place contrived, proposed or drew a lottery or conspired with others to do these things.

Prince Loses Playtime Learning to Be King

Princess Joséphine-Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—There is a very young man in Belgium who is beginning to understand the import of the fact that his full name is Prince Baudouin Albert Axel Marie Gustave, Duke of Brabant, Crown Prince and heir to the Belgian throne.

He went to Bruges, Belgium, not long ago, with his sister, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte. There was a good deal of official ceremony.

But "Joe" wasn't there.

There was a procession in honor of the royal children. But no railroad like the one they hoped to build at Laeken Castle.

They didn't, of course, mention the fact. For they are learning to be rulers themselves, some day, and already they have begun to learn the intricacies of kingship—an education said to be just a little different, and just a little harder than normal schooling.

For eight years Prince Baudouin had spent most of his time as any normal boy. His donkey "Joe" was the envy of his many less-noble playmates; his proposed railway to carry "Joe" and his other friends around the grounds of Laeken Castle was far removed from kingly thoughts.

Crown Prince Baudouin of Belgium

Perhaps the first inkling of approaching royal duties came upon entering school. In this case school meant a private tutoring class held each morning in the royal palace. His mother, the late Queen Astrid, started this school, it being attended by four young daughters of Belgian nobility who accompany the Princess, and five sons of Belgian nobility who attend the Prince. Here is indeed a school fit for kings, for the training is prescribed solely for kingmaking.

For kings are not only born, they are also made . . . which means that a day at the beach may too often be superseded by attendance at a royal reception; a picnic in the woods may give way to some public function which must be attended by young royalty. Childish pranks begin to give way to regal decorum; a life of toys, dolls, and picture books to a life devoted to the nation.

Youth Congress Is Welcomed At Vassar by Mrs. Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 17—The World Youth Congress met in its second session here today with the international peace aim foremost in the thought of 600 delegates. It was injected into first place in the proceedings by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, head of Vassar College, where the sessions are being held, when the Congress was formally opened last night.

Achievement of the end sought may be had through the Good-Neighbor Policy, Mrs. Roosevelt told the delegates and more than 500 friends of the movement who attended the opening session.

It took several years for the Good-Neighbor Policy to become effective in the Americas, she said, and it could never have been done without the backing of the peoples of the various nations. She urged the delegates to maintain an attitude of tolerance, and to realize that people can no longer work for their own success alone, for it is inextricably tied up with the success and happiness of other groups of people.

"The people of the United States had, I think, a very definite desire to come to a better understanding and to make, if necessary, concessions to the feelings and opinions of their neighbors," Mrs. Roosevelt continued. "It took several years in our relationship with the rest of the Americans, but it finally worked.

In the Hands of the People

"It is true that the Government and the leaders of government were anxious to bring this about, but it never could have been done without the backing of the people of the Nation, and even today, if any of the people decided to work against our government, they could wreck any government program."

Mrs. Roosevelt referred specifically to the relations between the United States and the Republics of Latin America, stressing what the Good-Neighbor Policy had done to bring these nations closer together. No longer was "El Tio Samuel" the "Colossus of the North," to them a predatory individual, she held. Instead of being "a bullying big brother with very little tact, who desired to arrange the affairs of everyone that came anywhere near him, and not always with consideration for the feelings of the people whose affairs were being arranged," he had at last become a good neighbor with a clearer understanding of the problems and perplexities of the peoples who, through geographical necessity, lived near him.

Liberty and peace were the goals toward which mankind was journeying, Mrs. Roosevelt continued.

"To achieve either of these things, you will have to go back to two simple rules we learned in our childhood and which form the foundation of every religion and appear in almost every code of ethics," she said. "They are 'love thy neighbor as thyself,' and 'do unto others as you would be done by.'"

Praise for NYA Influence

In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt, Elizabeth Shields-Collins, International Secretary of the World Youth Congress, paid tribute to her influence in the founding of the National Youth Administration, which she said is unique and has given a lead to work in behalf of young people between the ages of 16 and 25.

Mrs. Roosevelt received an ovation from the delegates.

Officially welcoming the delegates to Vassar College, Dr. MacCracken said it was reassuring in a world filled with the sound of bugle and drum to learn that millions of young people believe in peace. He told the delegates that the greatest danger to peace comes from two ideas—the idea of justice and the idea of honor, personal and national.

Peace, he held, was "the most radical, the most revolutionary idea in the world," since it "ran counter to the predatory and combative nature of man, the organization of civilized governments, the divisions of society, color, race, religion and language, and the economic struggles of the world."

The invocation was given by Dr. Walter Van Kirk, Chairman of the National Peace Conference.

After the meeting a reception was held in Ely Hall, and Mrs. Roosevelt delighted the foreign delegates by consenting to answer questions informally.

After the brilliant reception delegates to the Congress got in New York City yesterday and Monday, the sessions here were opened without official welcome by the city of Poughkeepsie. Mayor George V. L. Spratt held that the Congress has a communistic complexion and was not in Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Thinks Many Are Radical

Acting Mayor William B. Duggan meanwhile subscribed to Mayor Spratt's views, and also was absent from the meeting last night. He voiced the thought that many of the representatives of the youth had leftist inclinations and were propagandists for the League of Nations and other international organizations upon which the American people had turned thumbs down.

Joseph Cadden, chairman of the United States Organizing Committee of the Congress, when asked to comment on this, held that the incident should be forgotten and attention of the delegates directed to more important issues.

A mutual information session was held today at which Miss Shields-Collins presented her report.

This evening the session will divide into commissions to discuss in greater detail the political, economic, and religious bases of peace, and the international role of youth.

Among the smaller delegations present at the Congress is the Bulgarian, which has only one delegate, Boris Koussef.

Mr. Koussef said that the non-aggression pact between the Balkan countries and Bulgaria, which was concluded after he left Bulgaria for America, had, he was sure, materially increased good feeling between Bulgaria and her Balkan neighbors. One result, in his opinion, will be an improvement in the situation of Bulgarian minorities in other countries.

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President Invited—By 'Mother'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—President Roosevelt's facility at repartee stood him in good stead at his press conference yesterday.

A feminine reporter for Maine papers caught him up on a statement that, though he has no speaking engagements after Thursday, he has had invitations from every State, including politically hostile Maine and Vermont.

"Who asked you to come to Maine?" she asked.

The President thought a second and then confessed, "My Mother."

As a matter of fact, his mother's summer home, at Campobello Island, is really in Canada but is usually reached by boat from Eastport or Lubec, Maine.

Earlier, a reporter had asked him if he would add his definition of the New Deal to those collected by a weekly news magazine. The President said he could give no better definition than one he had given the Editor of the Vancouver Sun some months ago. When his recollection of the wording failed him, he advised the reporter to look it up in volume III of his recently published letters and state papers.

Then with a salesman's air, reminded him that to get Volume III, he'd have to buy all five volumes at $15 a set.

Most Washington reporters were content to let the President's definition of his political experiment remain a secret.

Capital of Oregon Disputes U.S. Order

SALEM, Ore. (AP)—The State Board of Control bristled with indignation Aug. 15 when Uncle Sam advised every state department that stamps had to be placed on inter-office communications between state buildings.

The Post Office Department, claiming a monopoly on the postal business, would prevent messengers from carrying communications between state buildings in Salem and other cities, the Board said.

"I contend the State has sovereign rights and can do as it pleases," Budget Director Wallace Wharton said. So it was decided to determine exactly what the state's rights are.

Alaskan Salmon Frozen for Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Quick freezing of salmon steaks and fillets was started on an experimental basis in Ketchikan this summer by a subsidiary of General Foods.

A portable quick freezer maintaining temperatures well below zero was brought to Ketchikan and preparations made to ship a carload of the finished product to eastern markets. Ketchikan observers long have hoped that new quick freezing processes would open a new market for Alaskan fishery products.

Radio Price-Fixing Charged in Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Charges that Canadian radio listeners are being forced to pay "all the traffic will bear" as the result of price-fixing in the radio set market, were made before the Canadian Tariff Board at an inquiry just completed here.

The investigation was launched as the result of complaints from radio users and others, made to Charles A. Dunning, the Minister of Finance. It developed evidence indicating that the tariff is not responsible for the high price of radio sets in Canada, but that patent "protection" is the major factor in high prices.

Comparison of Costs

Retail prices of radio sets in Canada were shown to be nearly 100 per cent higher than in the United States. Four tube sets costing $14.95 in the United States sold for $29.50 in Canada. One "pee wee" receiver which sold at $15 in the States is matched by a receiver selling for $39.95 in Canada. The spread on an expensive model was given as between $260 and $347.50.

The direct charge that the present patent system has drifted away from protecting the inventor was made by Judge George H. Sedgewick, Chairman of the Tariff Board, who presided at the hearing during which testimony was introduced to show the effects of the Canadian "patent pool."

"Patents," Judge Sedgewick commented, "are now apparently a means of exploitation by people of means, by concerns of means; the inventor is away back at the heel of the hunt. It causes one to think whether or not the whole notion of patents should not be limited back to the encouragement of the inventor."

High Prices Cited

Judge Sedgewick indicated that the Canadian prices were so high that manufacturers could have purchased sets in the United Staees, paid the 25 per cent duty, and still have sold them in Canada at a figure considerably under the Canadian price.

The hearing heard testimony that members of Canadian Radio Patents, Ltd., which has a virtual monopoly of radio patents in the Dominion, declined an offer from Philco Radio Products, Ltd., to join in an effort to reduce radio set prices through eliminating excessive royalties. The details of the offer were given by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian minister to Washington, as counsel for the Philco company.

Mr. Herridge said that the "weighted average" royalty paid by the Canadian consumer is $5.37, compared with $2 in the United States and 75 cents in the United Kingdom. In Canada, he added, this cost is pyramided in each step from manufacturer to the consumer, making the royalty about three times greater than that of the United States. The second element entering into increased cost—25 per cent duty on the fair market value, plus the 8 per cent sales tax and the 3 per cent excise tax—he thought should be substantially reduced.

J. C. McFarlane, in defense of the patent pool, asserted that they had been most lenient, as they could have confined all the patents to one company and charged what they considered a reasonable profit, and that they had always thought that the United States royalties were too low.

Buyers and users of radio tubes said they were up against similar conditions. D. L. Kepler, representing radio service business in western Canada, declared that about 17 per cent of the Canadian tubes bought had been defective and that the excuse given him by manufacturers was that they were endeavoring to shorten the life of the tube so as to increase replacements. When he and others attempted to import tubes they had been threatened with court proceedings for infringing on patents, thus forcing them to buy domestic tubes.

For illustration of prices, he mentioned an imported tube which had cost him, laid down in Canada, only $1.17, while the Canadian price on the same tube was $2.23, to be sold to the public for $3.35. In the United States it cost the consumer around 89 cents. Testimony on radio batteries, showing that the price was about 63 per cent higher in Canada than in the United States was excused by the manufacturers on the ground of small output and high distribution costs, but it was considered by the Tariff Board to be due largely to excessive royalty charges and the destroying of competition.

Manufacturers' View

The manufacturers argued that by stopping the importation of sets and parts they had forced United States companies to establish branch factories here employing Canadian labor; they had built up an industry with a capital investment of $10,-251,000, employing in 1937 over 5,000 persons with wages totalling $3,-257,000, and causing about 20,000 persons to be profitably engaged in either wholesale or retail distribution of radio receivers.

The manufacturers claimed their total expenditures last year had amounted to $4,512,000; they had produced 293,729 radio sets, at a selling value at works of $12,878,000; they had sold 265,855 with a total list value of $22,629,000. They assumed large credit for there being 1,925,-000 radio receiving sets in use in Canada today (Government officials estimate the number at 1,300,-000) declaring "this degree of saturation of the radio market is a notable accomplishment on the part of the Canadian radio manufacturers," giving Canada fifth place among countries in quantity use.

The manufacturers explained that the average list price of sets had decreased steadily from $192 in 1929 to $78.50 in 1937. They insisted that "actually the average retail price of good quality radio receivers sold in the United States is not materially lower than that which prevails in Canada when the fact is taken into consideration that, in the interests of the public, rigid electrical standards must be observed by Canadian manufacturers." The manufacturers also declared that "more money must be expended by the Canadian manufacturers in producing and distributing radio receivers suitable for operation under vastly different broadcasting conditions prevailing in Canada."

Savants Foster Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 17—International co-operation between natural scientists is to be a special concern of this year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which opens in this ancient seat of learning tonight.

A contingent of American natural scientists, including Dr. F. R. Moulton, Permanent Secretary of the American Association, has come to Cambridge to discuss this problem.

Informal meetings have already taken place between the representatives of the American Association and the officers of the British Association. Formal discussion of "ways and means" for mutual assistance in the international field is to follow toward the end of the week.

"This year's annual meeting should be a landmark in the history of the British Association," an official told an interviewer.

International Relations

"Just what our American friends will be able to take back over the Atlantic with them," he said, "depends to a large extent on what is decided at a meeting of the General Committee. A proposal for the establishment of a group to deal with the social and international relations of natural science will be put before this Committee."

"If all goes well," he added, "this should be one of the biggest things the British Association has ever attempted."

The proposed group is termed by its sponsors a "Division" to differentiate it from the research "sections" such as physics, and mathematics, and to stress its possible importance to the research of the future.

Perhaps as a consequence of these developments, this year's meeting is unusually large. Nearly 3,000 research workers, educationists, engineers and mathematicians, have come to the historic university town of Cambridge, by train, automobile and even airplane.

Wide Range in Discussions

The savants are to be in conference for just a week, under the presidency of Lord Rayleigh. Discussions are to range from "Germany's Economic Experiments" to such topics as "The Polygenetic Origins of Plank-built Boats" and "Some Welsh Light on the Evolution of the Chair."

The officers of the Association claim that every item in the program potentially possesses a bearing on the life of the community since the results of any scientific research may ultimately affect public welfare.

A definite series of addresses has, however, been arranged in which the more immediate public interest will be stressed. These include a discussion on "Agriculture in Relation to National Employment," a paper on the "British Government's Storage of Foodstuffs and Raw Materials," to be read by Mr. John M. Keynes, distinguished British economist; and addresses on road development, education, unemployment and school curriculums.

Group Medical Plan Being Tried in Denver

DENVER, Colo., (AP)—The Denver County Medical Society voted Aug. 16 to establish an independent medical service plan to provide medical care to low-income families under group prepayment methods.

The Society is a unit of the American Medical Association. The plan is similar to one vigorously resisted in Washington by the Association.

Announcing the Denver Society's decision, Dr. W. W. Haggart, President, said the subscriber would have a free choice of his own physician.

Morgenthau in Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury, and his family arrived today from the French Rivera. "Just tourists," they plan to visit Zurich, Strasbourg, and Reims before sailing for home Aug. 24.

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Rare Beauty in Air View Over Netherlands Indies

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-sixth of a Series

IN THE AIR—There has been no sleeping on the Qantas airplane speeding toward Australia this morning in spite of a 4 o'clock call which got the passengers out of bed in Surabaya on the island of Java. For we have been flying for hours in the Netherlands Indies—over Java, then Bali, Lombok, Sumba, Savu and Rotti, one of the most beautiful sights in the world. I feel privileged to use that term now that I have flown over so much of the world's surface and am fast approaching a spot where only the Pacific Ocean will separate me from the United States and home.

The Netherlands Indies are not merely islands, they are the peaks of mountains rising sheerly from the sea. From the soft coast line the water sometimes drops down 5,000 feet and some of the deepest water in the world lies under our feet.

There are active volcanoes before us, craters with deep blue lakes, sloping mountain shoulders on which the natives plant rice, cultivating far up toward the peaks and then irrigating the land with a succession of waterfalls which go from terrace to terrace.

Across Continental Shelf

It is not often possible to have such clear views as we have had today, so the airplane crew have told the passengers. But certainly nothing could have been finer than the weather we met coming out from Surabaya before dawn and then watching the light lift the darkness from crags and valleys, waken the little villages, and turn the water from pale blue to sapphire, and from turquoise to deep green.

Between Bali and Lombok we crossed the Murray line, the continental shelf on one side of which is Indian flora and fauna, and on the other Australian. Beneath our feet have been coral and pearls, sharks, whales, turtles, and tropical fish of many kinds.

At the end of this day's journey we shall have reached Darwin, the northernmost point of Australia and our journey to Sydney, which began yesterday morning at Singapore will be half over. Last evening we walked the streets of Surabaya, watched the Javanese end their day of work and begin their evening of play and heard native music.

Daily Routine in Java

I heard too some of the details of daily life in Java, of the stream of callers at the door, the girl who brings eggs, the boy who arrives with baskets of flowers, the women with vegetables, all of them having walked 30 miles through the night to market their wares in town. One goes to the market for fish, but the butcher comes by the door and hacks off a chop to order. The baker and the milkman too come to the house.

The two great native arts of Java are being fostered; carving, by the habit of building temples so flimsily that they must be replaced once in each generation, and music, by three native stations, one in Surabaya, and one each in Solo and Jokyakarta, the only two places left where sultans still rule.

In town the natives are taking up the violin and cello, but the barefooted office boy of one businessman in Surabaya spends his time between errands writing music for the old instruments.

Radios are expensive in Surabaya. Only two kinds may be bought on the islands, both having Netherlands financial interests behind them. A good radio costs in the neighborhood of $200 to which one must add the cost of the monthly license about $1. In spite of the cost there are more than half a million licenses on the island, th 500,000th one having been taken out recently by a native who won a new radio as a prize.

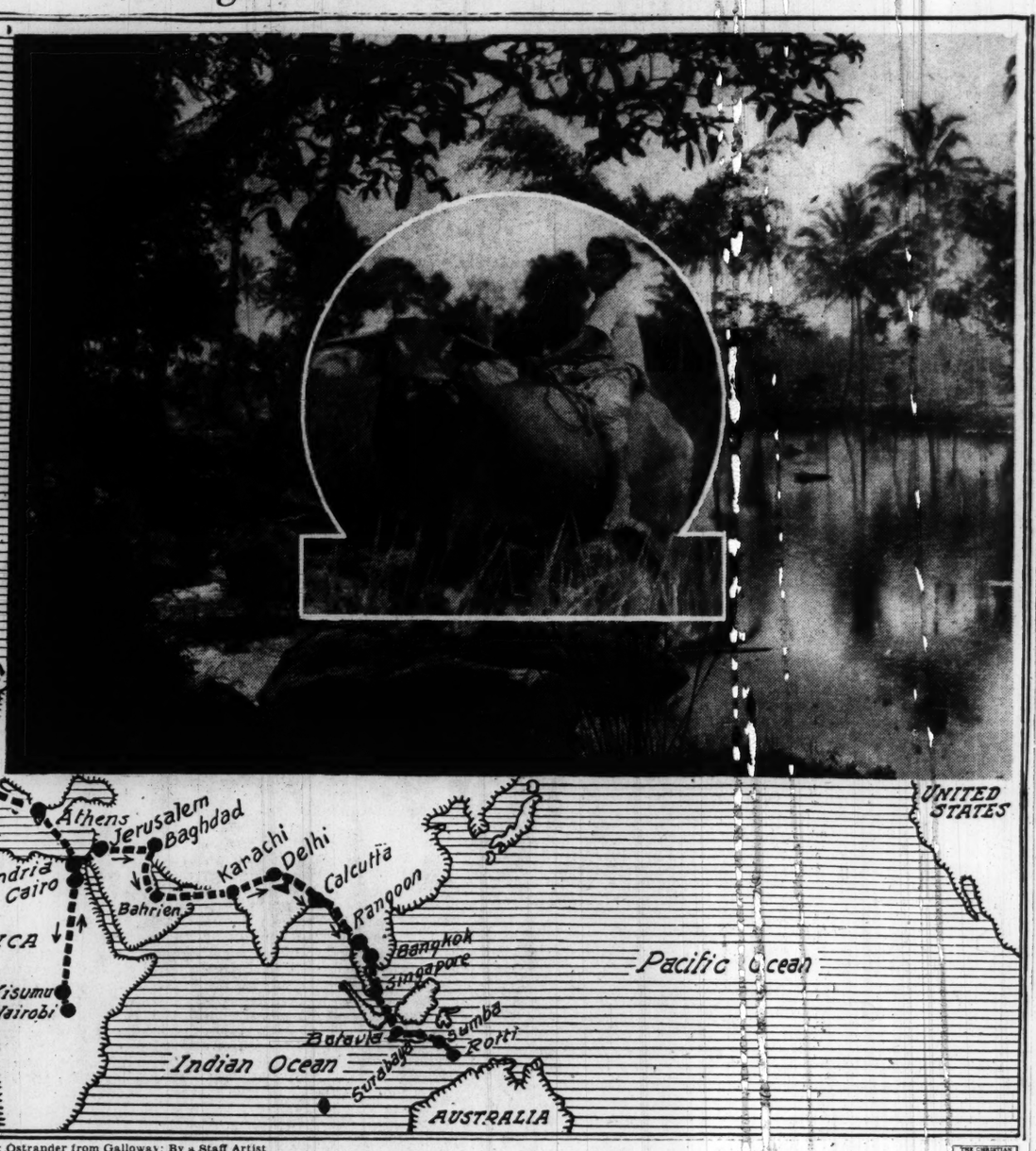
Taxes are pretty numerous on the island of Java. One pays an income tax every month and four times a year income must be declared on a form which has to be bought for the purpose. Every citizen who earns more than 10 guilders a month must pay a tax.

Every application to the Government must be on stamp paper which costs money. One pays one and one-half guilders to fill out an application to ask to buy an "industrial wagon," the same amount to ask for registration, and for a driving license.

But neither taxes nor business trouble the natives of Java. It is enough for them to have food for the day. Let tomorrow take care of itself. Like their shadow plays which never finish, the Javanese life ripples on gently, happily, in a kind of smooth flowing rhythm. Less publicized than their Balinese neighbors they have much the same character and attitude, and the same simplicity and charm may be found among the mountains of Java as in the interior of Bali.

But now the dark faces, the soft padding feet, the gay flowered sarongs are behind us and quite a different kind of country lies before us with our next stop in Australia.

Through the Air to the Netherlands Indies



Dorien Leigh; Ostrander from Galloway; By a Staff Artist

"Different" Settings Await the Traveler in the Malay Countries

Map of the route followed by the world-circling plane; a typical scene in the Netherlands Indies; and a native boy riding a water buffalo on a rice farm in West Java. Children are fond of the water buffalo, and when the animals are not at work or rolling and splashing in some convenient pool, they generally have youngsters perched on their broad backs.

Plant Fossils 25,000,000 Years Old Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Discovery of 92 species of fossil plants never previously known to researchers, is reported to the Geological Society of America by Dr. Edward W. Berry, Professor of Paleontology at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Berry made the finds in Patagonia, southern Argentina, and believes that they thrived in lower Miocene time, some 25,000,000 years ago, before being buried in beds of clay, partly composed of volcanic ash.

The fossils consist of ferns, leaves and shrubs in addition to tree trunks. They were located near the Rio Pichileufu River in the western part of Rio Negro, one of the territorial subdivisions of Patagonia.

Whole plants, twigs and scores of leaf specimens were carefully cut out of the clay beds and examined by Dr. Berry. Large fern plants, closely related to the giant ferns of North America, were unearthed. These were still encased in stone-like clay which had hardened after burial, when tremendous pressures from the earth and rocks above forced out the moisture. One such plant, named Lomatia ferruginea, had retained every petal on its fern-like twigs.

Discussing the general characteristics of the entire group of specimens uncovered, Dr. Berry says: "One of the most striking features of this flora is its typically American character. Of the genera represented, 14 are typical of South America while 26 are confined to the Western Hemisphere and are nearly all equatorial American. These are essentially South American genera which have extended their range through the Antilles, or into Central America, or have even reached Florida."

Dr. Berry reports it is almost impossible to determine the place from which these new species originated because facts concerning their geological history are lacking. He reviews, however, many theories which favor the Antarctic as a center of dispersal for these and other species. He rejected the possibility that his Patagonian research yielded evidence to support hypotheses of continental drift which suggest that Australia, New Zealand, South America and Africa originated from the same Antarctic land mass.

Senators Debate Closer Check On Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — Members of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee divided today over the question of making senatorial candidates account for expenses and contributions of their running mates for lesser offices.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman, said the Committee debated using that method to force candidates for the Senate to furnish more complete accounts of individual expenditures and receipts, but compromised temporarily. It added this statement to a new questionnaire for all senatorial candidates:

"If receipts and expenditures in your behalf have been grouped with those of other candidates, please give a breakdown of the part of the amount received in behalf of your nomination or election to the Senate. Likewise, give a breakdown of the part of the amount which was spent in your behalf."

The Committee laid aside its investigation of a letter sent out by the Pennsylvania Democratic Campaign Committee over the purported signature of Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D), of Pennsylvania, asking contributions to a state campaign fund.

R. H. Bailey, Jr., Senator Guffey's secretary, denied yesterday that the Senator had authorized the letter, and Senator Sheppard said the Committee would await Senator Guffey's return from Europe.

The Committee asked Administrator Harry Hopkins to investigate new evidence of alleged WPA political activity in Kentucky and report back to it.

It also asked the Treasury to investigate complaints that internal revenue officials had been active in California and Arkansas senatorial campaigns.

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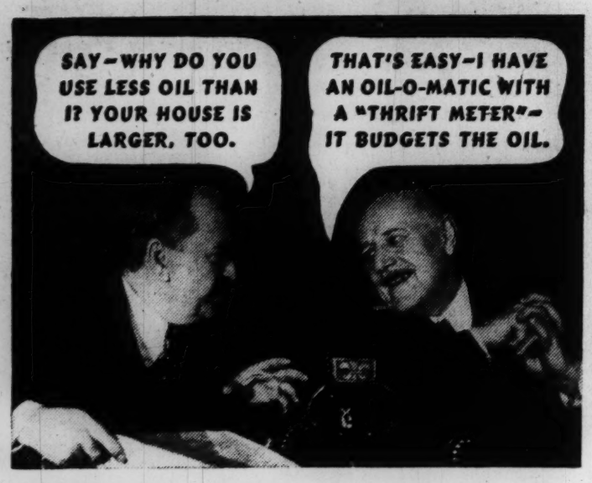
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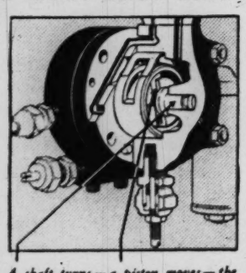

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Added Millions In Federal Cash Expected by N.Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration are preparing to unloose a flood of Federal funds in New York City to relieve unemployment, it was learned here.

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local WPA administrator, said their program, mapped in co-operation with city executives, but still in a tentative stage, calls for expenditures amounting to $180,000,000 on projects under the direct sponsorship of municipal departments and that $20,000,000 more would be spent on projects for State and Federal agencies.

Col. M. E. Gilmore, regional director of the PWA, announced simultaneously that the Federal program would make for 75,000,000 man-hours of direct and indirect employment on 41 schools, hospitals, health centers, courts and other approved projects.

Imports of Autos Gain in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The in of automobiles and accessories into Mexico increased during the past year until, according to government figures, a sixth part of the value of total imports was covered by those items. Imports of every kind total 613,755,488 pesos and the value in automobiles and accessories reached 105,014,776 pesos.

More than 80 per cent of the money spent for foreign cars went to the United States, the rest being distributed among Germany, Italy, France and England. Six and eight-cylinder cars of the five-passenger capacity were found to be the most popular in the Mexican market, with a total of 24,405 cars being imported into the country at a total expenditures of 64,218,783 pesos.

The total amount spent by Mexicans for imported automobile motors during the past year soared to 3,032,138 pesos; for wheels 1,058,171, and for various other accessories, including horns, lamps, fenders, bumpers, etc., 1,238,339.

Bakers Add Apples to Flour To Improve Quality of Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Bakeries in the Pacific Northwest have developed methods for adding apples to bread which are gaining considerable attention.

One method, in production since the first of this year and used, or about to be used, by 20 concerns in Washington, Idaho and British Columbia, consists of an apple sauce formula which permits the adding of 20 to 30 per cent apple to ordinary bread dough, without resulting in a soggy loaf In fact, this heavy apple content makes a light loaf, described as possessing good keeping qualities and as containing vitamins A, B, C, and G. There is no apple taste in the bread, however. The formula was perfected by Werner Iller and Al Dorn of Wenatchee, and patent rights are pending. The trade name, "Appeal Bread," has been coyprighted.

Letters from European countries have been received by the "Appeal" corporation for information and baking rights.

At present, an "Appeal" mix is being prepared and canned for commercial distribution at a Spokane plant. The entire surplus of the Spokane apple crop was purchased for [illegible] and as future requirements develop, the use of apples is expected to become an important factor for the marketing of certain grades of Northwest fruit.

One hundred loaves of bread require from 30 to 35 pounds of apples, and the corporation's original bakery in Wenatchee is using from 600 to 750 pounds of apples daily in a market of only 16,000 persons.

Dr. H. H. Mottern, fruit and vegetable by-products expert for the Government, who is at Pullman, said that apple compounds, added to bread, leave an alkaline residue which counteracts acid. He notes, too, that they represent the only nutritious substance known that keeps bread from becoming stale. Previous difficulties with the baking of apple bread have been the resultant sogginess unless only small portions of the fruit were used.

Another apple-bread method was developed several years ago in California from experiments with powder derived from prunes, apples and other soft fruits. The apple powder process was acquired by a group of Northwest persons who are planning the construction of a mill in Yakima, Wash., for the manufacture of apple flour. It is hoped to have the mill operating in time for use of some of this fall's apple crop.

The apple flour will be used as a blend with wheat flour. Tests have been applied in Yakima and Seattle. Every loaf of bread made with a component part of apple flour will have the equivalent of one large apple. Winesap apples were found to be especially suitable for the purpose.

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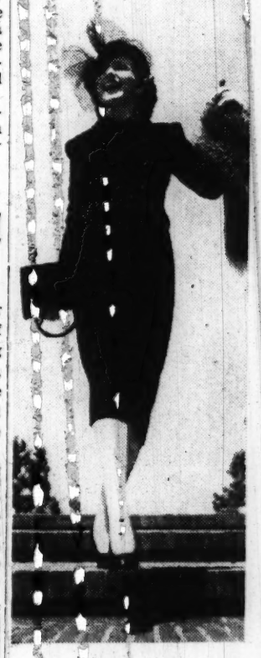
HINTS ON HOSIERY COLOR

The more color in your skin, the less in your hosiery.

If you're short, don't wear hosiery that contrasts sharply with dress or shoes.

Grenadine twist, with its dull surface, has slimming effect on legs.

When you are tanned, match stockings to your skin tone.

Don't wear black hosiery unless your legs and costume are perfect.

Never buy a shade because it looks well on someone else—check it on your own skin.

The better stockings fit, the clearer the shade (and the effect of sheerness) appears to be.

What hosiery shades should I buy?

Hosiery shades vary each season, but certain rules always apply in getting smart, becoming hosiery colors

Make a list of the basic colors in your wardrobe. Then select a few basic shades each of which will go with a whole range of colors

Now check these shades for their becomingness to you. It is better to choose a tone that becomes your ankle than a high-style color—better to harmonize it with skin tones than arbitrarily match a costume color.

Some skins are pink in general tone, others yellow, white or tan. Every hosiery shade is affected by the skin tone of the wearer. Always try the shade over hand or arm to see how it will look on you.

Next consider your leg contours. Lighter shades make legs look larger, darker shades slenderize. "Grayed-down" neutral shades are universally becoming. They blend into the background, make ankles appear slimmer.

Practically all stocking shades are variations of beige or taupe. Some have a red cast, some a yellow and others a gray. Decide whether the red, yellow or gray effect is most becoming to your costumes and skin tones.

Choosing only a few shades is sound economy. But don't buy the same shades in every weight. A tone that is perfect in 2-thread hosiery may be too dark in 4-thread. For your heavier stockings choose slightly lighter versions of the basic shades.

1 **Realsilk's Shop-at-Home Service** brings you an actual summary of the season's smartest costume colors (with samples of fabrics and shoe leathers), showing which hosiery shades are correct with each color range

2 **Realsilk's Wardrobe System** of hosiery buying helps you plan your season's supply soundly and economically—fewer shades, correct weights, adequate number, right colors. Saves time, mistakes—adds style.

To get Realsilk Hosiery, phone your local Realsilk office and ask that a representative call on you at home or office. REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Deepening of Lachine Canal Proposed in Waterway Plan

President Roosevelt's presence at the forthcoming dedication of the International Thousand Islands Bridge may provide an opportunity for significant discussions with W. L. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister.

A major issue in which both are interested is the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway. In four articles the Associated Press describes the varying views upon this projected development. The first article follows:

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (AP)—Standing beside the locks of the Lachine Canal here, one may dream.

As freighter after freighter lines up for the lift through the locks, one may dream of ocean liners passing through for great new ports of the west like Chicago and Toronto.

Instead of 3,000 or 6,000-ton cargo vessels, one can envisage ships of 15,000 and 20,000 tons.

The draft of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty recently submitted to Canada by the State Department in Washington proposes the accomplishment of this dream. Drawn up on the suggestion of President Roosevelt, it might revolutionize inland waterway traffic.

The project would include hydro-electric developments as well as a deeper channel. The United States Senate rejected the first proposal in 1934 after opposition arose from railroads, persons interested in strictly American inland waterways, and some seaports.

Steady Parade of Ships

Reconstruction of the Lachine Canal would be the easternmost development of the new proposal. The canal has a depth of only 14 feet, which must be increased to 27 feet, the minimum set by the proposed treaty. But even with its present depth the amount of traffic carried is amazing.

During a half hour chosen at random, one could watch fully 25,000 tons of freighters passed through the twin locks.

One could begin to understand what the St. Lawrence means as a link between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

A Long Development

The Canadians from early times have been a canal-minded people.

A century and a quarter ago they built the first Lachine Canal, cutting across a corner of the island on which lies Montreal. It was just a small passageway for canoes of traders, enabling them to avoid the Lachine Rapids.

In 1821 work was begun on a ship canal to open the way to the Great Lakes, but it soon proved inadequate. In 1843 it was enlarged. With the proposed 27-foot draft, the Lachine would be able to handle 90 per cent of ocean-going vessels.

In 1888, the Dominion Government took over from the Province the work of deepening the lower channel between Montreal and Quebec.

Now it is the Dominion Government which must decide whether to accept the treaty proposed by the United States, and if the treaty is eventually ratified, must carry out the Canadian share of the work.

Links in Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway Chain

By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Where Projected Waterway Would Open Now Limited Facilities for Deep-Draft Traffic

Text of Hull Speech on Reason vs. Force

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Following is the text of a radio address last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as given out in advance for newspaper publication:

All nations have a primary interest in peace with justice, in economic well-being with stability, and in conditions of order under law. These are constant objectives of this country. Each of these objectives is today seriously jeopardized in many parts of the world. All governments and all peoples should therefore be on guard against certain dangerous developments which imperil them and be alive to the issues involved.

Out of these menacing developments there has arisen and there confronts the nations today a clear-cut issue: Is the future of the world to be determined by universal reliance upon armed force and frequent resort to aggression, with resultant autarchy, impoverishment, loss of individual independence, and international anarchy? Or will practices of peace, morality, justice and order under law, resting upon sound foundations of economic well-being, security and progress, guide and govern in international relations?

As modern science and invention bring nations ever closer together, the time approaches when, in the very nature of things, one or the other of these alternatives must prevail. In a smaller and smaller world it will soon no longer be possible for some nations to choose and follow the way of force and for other nations at the same time to choose and follow the way of reason. All will have to go in one direction and by one way.

The first of the alternative ways leads through military adventuring to international lawlessness, the result of which is chaos and loss of the precious values which, through centuries of struggle, toil and sacrifice, civilized nations have slowly achieved.

The other way leads through exercise of moral restraint and observance of internationnal obligations and treaties to conditions of order based upon law, giving security and facilitating progress.

Issue Cannot Be Evaded

In the circumstances which prevail in the world today, no nation and no government can avoid participation in determining which course will be taken. The issue is fundamental. Consciously or unconsciously, every country is throwing the weight of its attitude and action, positive or negative, toward one course or the other. The degree to which each nation will influence the ultimate decision will depend on the earnestness with which it espouses and supports the principles on the side of which it chooses to range itself.

The World War left a legacy of deep-seated maladjustments within and among nations. But out of it also emerged a passionate desire among peoples everywhere for enduring peace, order and progress.

For a decade following the Peace of Versailles, the peoples of the world worked earnestly toward those ends, and considerable progress was made. But unhappily the rapid growth of economic nationalism following as an aftermath of the war culminated in 1929 in world-wide economic catastrophe. Political controversies and conflict, aggravated and intensified by world-wide depression, undermined the whole structure of world economy and of law and order among the nations.

Economic stability, financial stability, social stability, and in the last analysis political stability, are all parts of an arch resting upon the foundation of trade. No modern industrial nation can maintain proper existing standards of living without international trade. Raw materials and other commodities are indispensable for the maintenance of industrial processes; and foreign markets for the sale of a nation's products are likewise indispensable for its economic life. Shut off from international trade, nations face deterioration and decline.

Need to Level Barriers

As trade barriers mounted on every side, as the movement toward economic nationalism gathered momentum, it became only too clear that either the excessive trade barriers between nations must be reduced or the pressures of nations to gain access to needed raw materials and to equally necessary foreign markets by conquest of additional territory and tactics of the mailed fist would become intensified.

Against this world background this country embarked upon a program for the reduction or elimination of excessive trade barriers and for the elimination of uneconomic trade discriminations and other unfair trade methods. In 1934, the Congress passed the Trade Agreements Act for the achievement of these purposes. Since then our country has vigorously engaged in trade-agreement negotiations with an increasing number of countries and it has tirelessly urged upon other nations the imperative need of pursuing a similar course.

Concurrently with efforts to restore international commerce upon this constructive basis, we have also pursued—and have urged upon other nations—parallel and complementary policies in the field of finance—restoration of stability of foreign exchanges and of monetary conditions, and the inviolability of financial obligations and undertakings.

Unfortunately, as time has gone on, the disintegration of the structure of world order under law and the abandonment or repudiation of the principles underlying it, have proceeded with staggering rapidity. Orderly and peaceful processes and methods of international co-operation have in many regions given way to military aggression and armed force. Today, invasion of territory of sovereign states, destruction of lawfully constituted governments and forcible seizure of hitherto independent political entities, interference in the internal affairs of other nations, wholesale violation of established treaty obligations, growing disregard of universally accepted principles of international law, attempts to adjust international differences by armed force rather than by methods of pacific settlement, contemptuous brushing aside of rules of morality—all these appalling manifestations of disintegration seriously threaten the very foundations of our civilization.

Inasmuch as the processes of disintegration and deterioration in international relations are plainly spreading in many directions, the curative processes must be no less broad in scope and more effective in character. Not only has the rebuilding of a sound economic structure become absolutely essential but the re-establishing of order under law in relations among nations has become imperatively necessary. Hence, while continuing and intensifying our effort to promote economic reconstruction, the Government of the United States has enlarged the scope of its effort and is urging upon all nations adoption of a comprehensive program embracing both economic reconstruction and revitalizing of principles which are indispensable for restoration of order under law.

There is and there can be no doubt as to the preference and desire of the people of this country. We want peace; we want security; we want progress and prosperity—for ourselves and for all nations. Our practical problem is that of finding and employing the best methods, of keeping our eyes and our feet upon the better way, of co-operating with other nations that are seeking as are we to proceed along that way. On this problem the Government of the United States has been and is constantly at work.

Toward its solution, we sought at the conference at Buenos Aires in December, 1936, to broaden our combined economic and peace program by proposing and urging upon peaceful nations everywhere adoption of a program based on principles of world law and international order. This program calls for constant reaffirmation, revitalization, and stressing of fundamental principles. Its essential points cannot be too often stated.

[Mr. Hull then gave his program of seven points, as quoted in the news box on Page 1.]

Looking Long Way Ahead

Taken as a whole, this program envisages continuous progress over a high and open road toward long-view objectives. We are convinced that this program offers to all nations the maximum of possible advantage and the fullest possible opportunity to safeguard and promote their own welfare and with it that of the world community of which they are members. We are also convinced that no other program can, in the long run, check and reverse the present ominous drift toward international anarchy and armed conflict on a gigantic scale which, if it comes, will destroy not only the material achievements of past centuries but the precious cultural and spiritual attainments of our modern civilization.

The Government of the United States, with the support of an alert public opinion in this country, has earnestly sought and is seeking to make appropriate contribution to the carrying out of this program.

The people of this country are each day more accurately visualizing the conditions which prevail and more fully understanding the problems that are involved in international relations. They are becoming increasingly concerned over the spread of international lawlessness and its adverse effect upon the present and future welfare of our own country.

Each day's developments make more and more clear the fact that our own situation is profoundly affected by what happens elsewhere in the world.

Whatever may be our own wishes and hopes, we cannot when there is trouble elsewhere expect to remain unaffected. When destruction, impoverishment, and starvation afflict other areas, we cannot, no matter how hard we may try, escape impairment of our own economic well-being. When freedom is destroyed over increasing areas elsewhere, our ideals of individual liberty, our most cherished political and social institutions, are jeopardized.

None Sure of Safety

When the dignity of the human soul is denied in great parts of the world, and when that denial is made a slogan under which propaganda is set in motion and armies take the field, no one of us can be sure that his country or even his home is safe. We well know, of course, that a condition of wholesale chaos will not develop overnight; but it is clear that the present trend is in that direction and the longer this drift continues the greater becomes the danger that the whole world may be sucked into a maelstrom of unregulated and savage economic, political and military competition and conflict.

Hence it is necessary that as a nation we become increasingly resolute in our desire and increasingly effective in our efforts to contribute along with other peoples—always within the range of our traditional policies of non-entanglement—to the support of the only program which can turn the tide of lawlessness and place the world firmly upon the one and only roadway that can lead to enduring peace and security.

So far as this country is concerned, we shall continue to do everything in our power toward keeping alive and fostering and cultivating the various features of this broad and comprehensive program, a program in which we most sincerely believe, to which we give our constant support, and which we earnestly recommend to all other governments and peoples for general adoption.

As more and more nations accept this program and demonstrate their will to work together for the restoration of sound economic relations, of international morality, and of the principles of international law and justice, it will become more clear—even to the nations which now profess to place their reliance solely on a policy of armed force—that the overwhelming majority of mankind is determined to live in a world in which lawlessness will not be tolerated, in which order under law will prevail, and in which peaceful economic and cultural relationships will be inviolate.

Nations Split on Hull Speech On Lines of Individual Views

By the Associated Press

Following are the reactions of Europe's major capitals to Secretary Hull's address on the international situation:

Berlin: The Foreign Office said today in its official organ, Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, that Secretary Hull showed a "narrow mental horizon" in his international radiocast last night.

London—Britain struggling to keep stable in the midst of recurring war fears, warmly welcomed for the most part the speech of Secretary of State Hull, which was interpreted here as raising a danger sign against German ambitions in Central Europe.

Tokyo: The Foreign Office spokesman, in comment on Secretary Hull's speech, said today, "Mr. Hull is an idealist and this was a repetition of his idealistic diplomacy which contains nothing not included in recent pronouncements."

Paris: High officials and spokesmen at the French Foreign Office enthusiastically praised Secretary of State Hull's speech, saying, "The sentiments he expresses are those of France."

Rome: (AP)—Fascists learned of Secretary of State Hull's speech with mounting displeasure.

Fascists generally regard such attacks as Secretary Hull's, even when they do not mention Italy or Germany specifically, as aimed at the "have not" nations. They resent such thrusts as intervention on behalf of the "great democracies."

Central Europe: An authoritative Yugoslav source said that Secretary Hull's speech had made a deep impression in Yugoslavia.

In Rumania only the semi-democratic newspaper Timpual and the democratic Lumea Romanesca had editorials on Mr. Hull's speech.

Timpual said that Mr. Hull's "categorical words are more valuable to the world that all the fugitive assurances or political and military maneuvers of certain nations."

Hull Makes Anti-War Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

ger to the world if they are not accepted. Last night he went notably farther than ever before. He warned that "these appalling manifestations of disintegration seriously threaten the very foundations of our civilization."

In this speech he went farther also in stressing to American citizens the danger that they will not escape if the process of "degeration" leads to the ultimate conflict.

"When the dignity of the human soul is denied in great parts of the world," he said, "and when that denial is made a slogan under which propaganda is set in motion and armies take the field, no one of us can be sure that his country or even his home is safe."

For the first time in any of the series he apparently felt enough confidence in popular support at home to state that he is pushing his program "with the support of an alert public opinion."

Stresses U. S. Viewpoint

He was careful, as always, to point out that America's contribution to peace must be "within the range of our traditional policies of non-entanglement," and that the desire of the United States is for peace.

Yet comparison of this speech with the previous ones disclosed the extent to which he has gained greater confidence in public support. Whereas before he always devoted considerable effort to attacks on the doctrine of isolationism, this time he ignored that old enemy and frankly made the burden of his speech an appeal to other nations to join the United States in a program which, no matter how broad and general, involves collective action. He did not consider it necessary this time to defend such collective action against the isolationists.

That such an idealized and generalized appeal as Secretary Hull's is of any value as a practical deterrant is something which most foreign emissaries resident here still cannot perfectly understand. Perhaps nothing illustrates the collapse of world moral consciousness more than the inability of even many European observers to see any practical value in Secretary Hull's efforts. Yet it is perfectly plain at the State Department that the speech was timed as a check on any aggressive design on Czechoslovakia which may be behind the current German maneuvers.

An Idealistic Viewpoint

Secretary Hull considers that the mere act of holding principles aloft is a deterrant to those nations whom he considers to have abandoned everything but the doctrine of force. It is known here that he had great difficulty in obtaining any comment from the British Government on the first draft of his peace program. Apparently London did not see that it possessed practical value as a deterrant. The State Department sees it quite otherwise, and is satisfied that the stand taken by the Secretary of State of the United States again last night does increasingly cause thos who have violated the principles of international morality to hesitate and wonder where the United States will be if they precipitate an outbreak of war.

Another aspect of Secretary Hull's speech of more particularly domestic importance was the implication conveyed by the extreme tone of his denunciation of treaty breaking nations that he is thinking increasingly in terms of collective action against an aggressor. The Neutrality Acts are known to be under intensive study in the State Department. It is considered probable that Secretary Hull is thinking now in terms of asking Congress for discretion to single out an aggressor—discretion which is denied under the current law.

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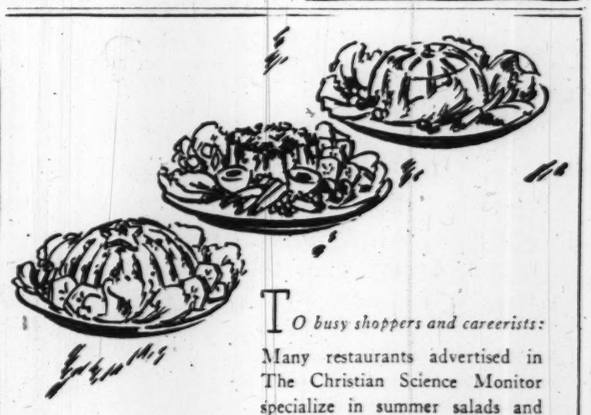

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All the bright young things headed for college are rallying around the campus shops. Most of the stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor have campus shops at this season, so watch the Monitor for their announcements.

Alaskan Colonists Hope to Prove Experiment Is Worthwhile

Matanuska experiment of U. S. has had ups and downs, but is now on road to sufficiency.

The following is the sixth of a series of articles on Alaska's expanding place in the western sun. The writer, Alaskan by birth, made a 9,000-mile trip by steamship, river boat, train, automobile, and plane to report on Alaska's progress, problems, development and needs, and its grandeur.

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Alaska—"Here y'are!" the Alaska Railroad conductor said. "It's Recovery Valley. Go see for yourself."

And here, indeed, is the famed Matanuska Valley, home for the past three years of about 800 colonists transplanted by the United States Government for rehabilitation purposes at a cost of more than $4,500,000, more than 2,000 miles from their original homes in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Neat log cabins outlined against birch and evergreens by their white and red-tipped log ends; rust-painted barns; harnessed teams; washes on the line; children romping in yards with dogs, or playing on porches with dolls—all this in a fertile valley walled by magnificent snow-capped mountains is reminiscent of the mythical valley of "Shanghri-La." But is it a "Shanghri-La"? That's what I came to find out.

Manager Sought Out

Immediately I sought out Leo B. Jacobs, General Manager of this Rural Rehabilitation project. From behind his desk in this plainly furnished office, Mr. Jacobs brought his finger tips together before his lips. "Well, exactly what do you want to know about the colony?," he asked.

"What I should know about the Valley—and what I shouldn't know," I replied. "I am well aware of some of the criticisms. But I want to see and hear as much as time permits, getting facts and figures."

"Facts are what we want you to have. Too many people visit us here briefly only to report rumors and politically malicious misinformation. One of the best ways to find out is for you to see for yourself. Let's go out and drive around the project first."

Extra Work

"You see," he said, "our greatest problem today is getting land cleared. This year we are well on our way having already cleared one third of our quota of 1,000 acres. As it is now there isn't enough land cleared to allow these farmers to grow enough crops to make themselves self-sufficient through the winter. We are, however, rapidly nearing that point. They market through their co-operative—Matanuska Maid Products. They earn about $400-$500 cash a year from their farms—but need more.

"We must have help here in Palmer, the center of the 12-mile farm area radius. We need garage mechanics, clerks, helpers at the creamery, slaughter house, poultry yards, and other odd jobs done around the village."

The colonists work for the parent corporation—The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation—after they finish their work on the farm. Not all of them do this of course. About 100 find they can earn money (nearly $150 extra) on the side this way. The others must continue to borrow from the corporation to make up the difference between what they are able to earn on their 40-acre farms most of which are not yet totally cleared.

Driving up and down the well-graded gravel roads past many a farmhouse and barn it didn't take long to discern that some farms looked better than others. This raised the questions of the difference in the individual colonists' farming ability, and the main charge thrown at the colony—wasteful expenditure of funds.

Mr. Jacobs answered straight from the shoulder. "There is bound to be waste," he said, "when things are done so rapidly and without too much care in selecting the colonists. Too, you must remember that this was the first attempt of its kind ever made by the United States Government. Anything done in a hurry is bound to be wasteful. No precedent has ever been set in the United States for such a large-scale move.

'We gave considerable original credit to these colonists (it averaged about $3,000) to allow them to have the best opportunity. Like any group of its kind some of the colonists ran away with their credit. This condition naturally couldn't continue. And today it is our problem to determine just how much of the debt is actually the colonists' and how much ours."

He pointed out that if the door had been opened to extravagance—even unwittingly—it is only right that the Government assume its part of the blame, determining what part of the debt is due to its acts and what part to the colonists.

I asked him what the average indebtedness was.

"About $5,000," he stated "which, of course, means that some go over and others under. How much over? Well, one or two ran up an indebtedness of about $16,000 in three years. These have left the colony." There appears little hope this money will ever be repaid.

After three years of experimentation the project has ended its "shakedown cruise." Those who obviously are not suited to such a colonization project, leaving out for the moment the charge that there never should have been such a project, have been weeded out.

New contracts have been drawn up for the remaining colonists, and for the few new ones joining the project from a waiting list numbering 15,000. They are to repay the indebtedness over a 30-year period. The turnover in families, either discontented or who have been requested to leave, has been about 50 per cent. There were originally 890 people in the Valley following the May, 1935, arrivals. Today there are some 800.

Beginning Oct. 1, 1938, the new contracts go into effect and the colony, it is hoped by its manager and colonist officers of the producer-consumer co-operative, that next year will see the colony beginning to pay with a minimum of Federal assistance. That remains to be seen.

Hewitt's Photo Shop, Anchorage

Looking Down on Palmer, Alaska, Headquarters of United States Matanuska Experiment

Top: Old village of Palmer is to left of railroad tracks. Government administration buildings are to the right.
Left: Rust-colored barn on 40-acre farm of a colonist.
Right: One of official's homes at Palmer.
Center: Children in Matanuska Valley grain field. Sufficiency has not yet been attained in the valley, however.

Insurgent Reply to Withdrawal Plan—'No'?

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Insurgent Government in Spain has replied to the British proposal for withdrawing foreign "volunteers" in the Spanish civil war, but the contents of the reply have not yet been made public.

The reply was handed Sir Robert M. Hodgson, Britain's Agent at Burgos, seat of the Insurgent regime. The Spanish Government at Barcelona accepted the proposal July 23.

Diplomatic quarters felt the Insurgents had given at least a partial "No" to the British plan for proportional withdrawals from each warring side.

British and French authorities were perturbed over probable unfavorable effects of such an Insurgent attitude on efforts of the two nations to achieve working friendship pacts with Italy, Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco's principal foreign backer.

Britain's Easter agreement with Premier Mussolini stipulated it should become effective only after some "settlement" in Spain. Italo-French negotiations for a similar agreement stalled in the preliminary stages.

Some diplomatic quarters believed a delicate situation might be avoided by Britain putting the best possible construction on General Franco's reply and any reservations he might make to the withdrawal plan so that the way would remain open for further negotiations.

Loyalist Cabinet Changes

BARCELONA, Aug. 17 (AP)—A Spanish Government change arising from Catalan and Basque differences with administration policies was resolved with the exit of two Cabinet members.

Left out of the reorganized Government were Manual Irujo, Basque Nationalist Minister without Portfolio, and Jaime Ayguade, a Catalan Left Republican.

They were replaced by two men who previously have taken no part in high Government duties—Tomas Bilbao Hospitalet, a Basque, and the Spanish Consul at Perpignan, France, and Jose Moix Regas, Mayor of Sabadell, a town near Barcelona.

Señor Bilbao was named to the Cabinet without portfolio and has been associated with Indalecio Prieto, Minister of Defense until last April when the portfolio was taken over by Premier Juan Negrin.

Señor Moix was named to the Labor Ministry. He is a member of the unified Socialist Party of Catalonia which adheres to the Third International, or Communist, Party.

The change apparently had no connection with the question of continuation of the war. Premier Negrin still is in command of all important public posts, and determined to carry on the war.

Catalan differences with the Government were believed to have arisen from recent Cabinet decrees militarizing factories and the Port of Barcelona. The factories were the last in control of the Catalan Government and Catalan Syndicate, and the port also was under the administration of the Generalidad of autonomous Catalonia.

The Basque complaint arose from the Government's proposal to militarize the port, it was believed.

Premier Negrin notified the Popular Front Party of the impending change, and received expressions of support from the Socialist Workers Party, U. G. T. (Socialist-Communist labor unionists), the Communist Party, Central Socialist Committee of Euzkadi (Basque), the Unified Socialist Youth of Catalonia and the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia.

Slovak Cause Left Leaderless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 17—The Rev. Andreas Hlinka, who has passed on here, was one of the picturesque figures in the complicated political scene of Czechoslovakia, and as the leader of the Slovak minority played an important role in the recently revivified efforts of his group to obtain greater influence in Governmental affairs.

Mr. Hlinka was the son of a Slovak farmer. From his youth he devoted himself to the cultural and political freedom of his people. In pre-war days when Czechoslovakia was under Hungary, he was imprisoned for his patriotism.

Since 1918, Mr. Hlinka, "priest of Rosenberg and awakener of Slovak national consciousness," as he has been called, continued his activities for Slovak autonomy. He was head of the Slovak Roman Catholic Party and for some years was a member of the Czechoslovak coalition Government, but more recently he had remained outside the Government, demanding full autonomy for Czechoslovakia in accordance with his interpretation of the agreement between the Czechs and the Slovaks at Pittsburgh in 1918.

The Czechs assert that the Pittsburgh agreement was merely a stage in the campaign for establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, but Mr. Hlinka maintained it was a charter of complete Slovak autonomy which should have been included in the Czechoslovak Constitution from the beginning.

Mr. Hlinka also strongly opposed a military pact with Russia and favored closest co-operation with Poland.

The important question now arises as to whether the real successor to Mr. Hlinka exists in Czechoslovakia today. Probably men like the Premier, Dr. Milan Hodza, himself a Slovak, and Minister of Justice, Dr. Ivan Derer, are among the few who could claim this position. As they are members of the Czechoslovak Government, this would envisage a wide measure of the co-operation that has existed in recent years. They certainly agree with Mr. Hlinka's last charge to the Slovak people, namely, "Stand united unyielding for the rights of the Slovak people." But unlike him they hold the best way to achieve those rights is through the closest co-operation between the Czechs and the Slovaks without doing anything which would violate the Republic's unity in these critical days.

Soviet Supreme Court Chosen

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—The two Houses of Soviet Russia's Parliament sitting in joint session, today elected a Supreme Court of 45 members. The action followed approval of a law yesterday "strengthening" the Soviet Court system to conform with principles of the new Stalinist Constitution. Members of the Court were chosen for five-years terms.

Ivan Terentievich Golyakoff, one-time shepherd, was elected President of the body. Golakoff took an active part in the Bolshevist Revolution of 1917. While serving in the Army, he became Chairman of the Military Tribunal of an Army Division, and later Chairman of an Army Tribunal. Since 1933, he has been a member of the Collegium of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body operating before the new Court was established in yesterday's law.

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities also elected 20 "People's Assessors" to the Supreme Court.

TVA Is Assailed In Berry's Denial Of Fraud Charges

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee lashed out at the Tennessee Valley Authority and persons who have accused him of "fraud" and "blackmail" in the celebrated Berry marble case.

The Senator appeared before a Congressional investigating committee yesterday to defend his purchase of mineral and marble leases in the Norris Dam reservoir area and subsequent claims for damages to holdings flooded by backwaters from the dam.

Charging his property had been "confiscated" in violation of the U. S. Constitution and the Act creating the TVA, Senator Berry asserted trouble over his claims resulted from "the bitter antagonism between members of the TVA Board."

Assails TVA Board

This antagonism, he said, "reflected itself to a degree of establishing cliques and distrust among the personnel and grew out of jealousies, suspicions and misunderstanding."

He asserted "confusion and a smoke screen developed by the TVA" had obscured the facts, and said the official record of the Berry marble case refuted accusations of "bad faith."

The Senator appeared unexpectedly to testify, as he was not scheduled to be heard until today. He prefaced his testimony by reading from a 12-page statement in which he defended his marble activities.

He said he went into the marble business before the TVA was created, and then made a "decent effort" to obtain damages for his "confiscated" property.

Agreed to Conciliation

The witness denied he suggested conciliation, but added he agreed to it and regarded it as an effort to reach an amicable settlement.

The TVA "acknowledged existence of value" to his marble, he said, because the conciliation agreement reached in 1936 was drafted to "arrive at a mutual understanding as to the amount to be paid by the authority."

Referring to testimony by Edwin C. Eckel, TVA geologist, who had said he regarded the Berry claims as "blackmail," Senator Berry said, "This is perhaps the most amazing piece of effrontery ever perpetrated by a man upon the payroll of the Federal Government."

The Senator asserted he did not remember signing powers of attorney that gave him and C. A. Harris authority to prosecute damage claims against the Government on behalf of landowners, but he accepted full responsibility, saying either he or his secretary probably signed the documents.

Earlier, testimony went into the record that Senator Berry expected in 1935 to collect damages to his marble holdings with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan "out" as TVA Chairman.

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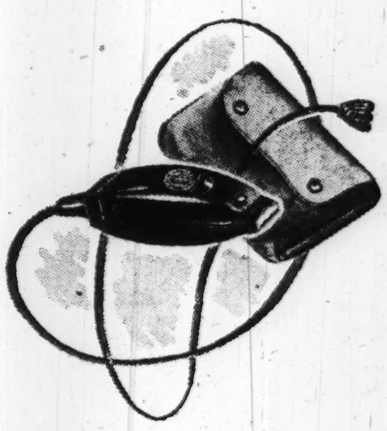

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Second Floor Suits

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hats Are Headliners—Gay With Trimming and Color

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

New Millinery Takes to the Air Aided by Height and Wings

Shapes Varied and Humorous With Plenty of Dash; Even Serious Hats Flaunting Many-Colored Trimming

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Hats are truly headliners this fall, and perhaps more so at the present moment than they will be later in the season. At this date milliners are returning from Paris with sensational models — among which the most dramatic are the tiny shapes called dolls' hats or poupées, which perch on a small portion of the coiffure, whose upward sweep, curls and undulations are thus accorded prominence.

However, just as one alludes to certain poems as being "poets' poems," and just as certain stories appeal more to the professional fiction writer than to the general public, so hats that, like the poupées, express adroit flights of imagination rather than common needs, are called "milliners' millinery." This is at present dominating our show windows and our attention, but one can already discover, withdrawn from the spotlight, models which conservative women will find wearable and becoming.

Let us examine the fashion framework within which even the sober hats that you and I want to wear must be designed.

Silhouettes

Hats fall into two classifications, the high-crowned shapes with either flaring or narrow brims, designed for wear with the first fall suits; and the formal shapes with a tiny circumference and an amazing altitude, achieved sometimes by the crown but more often by the trimming or by an obliquely uplifted brim at the back, brought into great prominence by the forward-tilted position of the hat on the head.

Among large hats, the fedora is gaining prestige and there are such unnamed shapes as the tailored model illustrated.

The various types of small hats are called tricornes, sailors, Watteaus, plateaus, disks, pillboxes, toques, turbans, berets. When you don't know how to classify a hat, call it a beret. It is interesting to notice, however, that these names are usually preceded by the adjective "modified," for, indeed, the shapes with the old names do wear the guise of strangers.

Modified in Many Ways

Even a family resemblance between members of the same ancestry is often obscure. One tricorne, for instance, will have its brim thickened and rolled up so that the shape is that of a funnel. Another will raise its brim so high at the back that the effect is altogether strange. In other cases it loses its brim, but not its name, and becomes a plateau. Turbans are hardly recognizable with their heavy forward and upward movement. All the classifications are thus "modified" by the genius of their designers.

One becomes aware, too, in studying the season's hats that one must consider their silhouettes in segments, that is, study the crowns, the brims, the trimmings separately, instead of merely judging the hat as a whole. For example, one finds the cone crown, the tiny dunce-cap crown (set meaninglessly like a Matterhorn on top of a brim), the crown with a forward movement, the irregular crown, the creased crown and so forth. Brims enlist one's attention by being wide and flaring, profile and off-the-face; and, in contrast, narrow, rolled, sometimes adjustable by the wearer. The tiny hat has given importance also to the various devices for securing it on the head, and these are now an integral part of the silhouette. The wide bandeau made decorative with drapery or ribbons, the snood, the cup-like cap that sits on the back of the head to support the forward-tilted plateau or beret, must be accepted as features not purely utilitarian.

Competing Factors

What a competitive race is going on in millinery between silhouette, decoration, and color! The three factors are running a shoulder-to-shoulder race for dominance. Or shall we call the race a flight in the clouds? For trimmings have certainly taken to wings. Never has there been such air-minded millinery. Feathered pinions rise from every type of hat, Wings soar and spread, quills pierce the upper atmosphere. High feathers and towering ornaments of pastel plumage exalt one's vision. The little tips of ostrich that curl up cozily, almost sleepily, in lowly positions, are restful and one is glad to know that millinery is not only in flight but also feathering occasional nests for repose at lower levels.

Many phantasies are created from ribbon, particularly velvet ribbon, twisted and coiled into irregular perpendicular figures. Felt hats for sports are sometimes embroidered; others are worked with upholstery tape or trimmed with felt birds or felt flowers.

Colors

The bodies of many hats are black, but the black is a foil for brilliant colors—not two, not three, but sometimes five or six. For instance, the writer saw a hat in which mauve, violet, coral, blue, and black ribbon were all blended; and another where a group of coral, chartreuse, and sapphire plumes were harmonized. Eight colors may be united in the drapery of a turban.

The pink-to-magenta range is the most important. Chartreuse, violet, and fuchsia are often used. When only two colors are present, the contrast is usually brilliant, as between violet and cerise. Royal-blue and currant is less spectacular but nevertheless striking. Green on prune is a new flash, and very invigorating.

If there is any color or any tone of any color that is not employed on this season's millinery, I should like to set it down, for the color story could be most briefly told by the subtraction of hues neglected, but I cannot discover them.

Ensemble Units

More deliberately and expansively than ever before are milliners assembling matching accessories with their hats. Marion Vallé, for instance, has herself designed sets of jacket, gloves and bag, in which are repeated materials with which the companion hat is fashioned and trimmed and also certain design motifs. Gilets, muffs, scarfs are thus related to millinery in many of the top-notch collections.

Charmante; Anderle; Courtesy Bonwit Teller

Upper Row—Left: Silky Felt Beret in Garnet, Its Height Accented With a Feather Wing. Center: An After-Five-o'Clock Hat Built of Black Velvet and Trimmed With a Swoop of Red Feathers on the Visor Brim and a Towering Wing. Right: Tailored Hat of Smoky-Blue Felt, Given the Modish Height by Upstanding Wings. Lower Row—Left: Tricorne of Black Velvet Trimmed With Ostrich Tips Ranging From Dull Blue to Reddish-Purple Plum Tones. Right: Beret of Red Antelope, Trimmed With Black Persian. A Hat for All Occasions. Upper Left and Right and Lower Left Designed by Jeanne Tête. Upper Center and Lower Right by Marion Vallé

Eggplant Loaf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Here is one of my favorite recipes which is typical of Southern California. It serves four.

Wash and wipe dry
1 small eggplant. Remove about half of the peel and run through grinder. Also, run through grinder
1 small onion, and bread to make 1 cup of crumbs. Add all together and season with
Salt and
Pepper. Add
½ pound ground round steak
½ cup flour
2 eggs. Mix all together well and add ½ of a small can tomato sauce. Mold into greased loaf pan and put rest of sauce over top. Bake one hour at 350° F.

(Miss) B. S., California

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Do You Knit?

Here Are Some Pointers From a Designer and Knitter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, B. C.

Today it is the exception rather than the rule to find a person who does not employ at least part of her time in knitting. Thus we find that the simple art of knitting has assumed a professional standing in the crafts, hitherto unknown, resulting in the many style books now on the market for beginners and otherwise.

It is not sufficient, however, to assemble wools, needles, and style book. It is essential to know a few facts about the actual casting on and casting off, and many other items if the finished garment is to have the professional finish so desirable in a hand-knit article. This requires not a little forethought and experimenting on the part of the designer and knitter. The author is happy to share with her fellow knitters who take pleasure and satisfaction in the finish of their work the knowledge she has gleaned from a rather wide experience as a designer.

Let us consider the making of a knitted suit, which in itself is quite a big undertaking, and therefore should have a proportionate amount of forethought expended upon it.

Always purchase more wool than your design calls for; ¼ to ½ pound more. This is a wise precaution, as not all makes of wool have the same yardage, and dye lots seldom if ever come up the same color. This is recommended in nearly all wool shops upon the understanding that any leftover wool will be purchased back. It is always wise to keep an ounce or two on hand for repairs, and it will often be found that the extra wool made into beret or small hat with purse to match, is just what is needed to complete an ensemble.

Wise Precaution

Having decided upon the style of suit, take time to make a small sample of fabric, and test this by the gauge or tension usually given with printed instructions. If this does not measure as it should, try finer or coarser needles as the case calls for, until the correct tension is attained. This precaution will save a deal of grief later on, resulting from too large or too small a garment.

After casting on the necessary amount of stitches for the skirt—presumably on a circular needle—knit through the back of alternate stitches in the first round. This makes a firm edge of the same elasticity as the fabric, which ensures a neat skirt edge. A small detail with surprising results. If a hem is desired, knit about 2½ inches then work a round in purl and continue as before. The round of purl makes a ridge on the right side, from which the hem is easily turned back and kept in place. To finish the former edge, work a round of single crochet on the right side then on the wrong side, working into each stitch. This is easier done after a few inches have been knitted and keeps the edge from curling up. No stretching or shrinking will be found necessary if this method is used.

Circular Needles

When using circular needles hold the points farthest from the body with the round close to the body. This obviates the necessity of bending the needle in order to knit, and the right side of the fabric will be inside, which keeps it clean and fresh—quite an item if the wool is light in color.

When joining wool, do not make a knot but splice two strands from one end with two strands from the other end, for several inches. The remaining two strands from each end may then be darned in later, showing no join on the right side of the fabric.

To finish off at the waist, cast off in the same manner as for casting on; or in knit 1, purl 1, which has the same effect. After pressing, measure down from the top on wrong side fabric the width of elastic to be used at waist, allowing a fraction for slotting. Run a tacking thread around, then with a wool needle threaded with wool, sew in tacking stitches from mark to underneath cast off row, in a loose tention. This gives a smooth finish at waist where all unnecessary bulk should be avoided.

Knitted Separately

The bottom of the coat as well as sleeve cuffs may be worked in the same method as for the skirt bottom. If collar, reveres, and cuffs are being knitted in contrasting colors, these should be knitted separately and then joined by a row of single crochet in the main color. They may then be washed more often than the garment and replaced with little effort.

The ribbed parts of sweaters such as waist, wrist, and neck bands should always be knitted on finer needles than the main part of the sweater. The knit stitches may also be knitted through the back of the stitches, thus ensuring snug fitting.

For children's sweaters, and grown-ups, too, for that matter, work a round of single crochet around wrists, and bottom of sweater. This will save the knitted edge which soon gets worn, and can easily be renewed when necessary by undoing and working another round.

Sleeves, especially for children, should always be knitted separately and sewn in. They can then be changed to the opposite side when the elbows are wearing thin. The thin part will then be at the forearm where there is little if any wear, and thus the life of the sweater is doubled.

M. S.

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For the Men of the Family

Authentic Word as to What Is Correct With What

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There are a number of unwritten laws about men's clothes which are useful to know. One finds them useful not so much because they are rules but because by general consent following them shows good taste. It will be found that there is reason for most rulings.

For the Country

Young men incline to be free and easy in town and make no distinction between clothes for the country. It is better for a country or sports jacket to button fairly high; to be easier and longer than usual; and have flaps to pockets and notched lapels. Instead of four buttons on sleeves, as for dressy jackets, one is suitable and distinctive. A good plan is for sideseams of trousers to be turned over and stitched. Vents at side or a slit at back is right, but not for town.

Hat and Shoes

Black shoes should not be worn with flannel or tweed unless the hat is black. For example, the Duke of Kent has been wearing flannel suits in the provinces, when attending various functions, with black derby and shoes. If a gray soft hat were worn, brown shoes would be right. Dark mahogany shoes may accompany a blue suit but only when the hat is brown. Patent shoes are wrong for the day; and day shoes incorrect with evening clothes.

A Few Side Points

A dress suit or full morning dress calls for a dark overcoat. Colored mufflers clash with evening dress. A white waistcoat ought never to come below the front of evening coat. Double-breasted dinner jackets are fashionable, with two buttons a side; only the lower one fastening. A soft collar and shirt are permissible with this coat. It is the custom to wear a wing collar and starched shirt with the single-breasted style. Linked buttons are out of favor.

Collars, for Instance

Stiff collars should not be seen with tweeds or sports clothes. It is not advisable to couple a white shirt with a stiff collar; a white ground carrying neat stripes is preferable. Men with long necks need deep collars; those with short necks require shallow ones.

Ties Formal and Informal

Formal ties look out of place with country or sports clothes. A good plan is for the tie to tone with suit; but a sharp contrast is often more attractive. For instance, a wine-colored tie goes well with a blue suit.

All smart men either learn to knot a dress tie or have it done for them; the ready-made type is rarely effective. Ends of bows should rest on the wings of collar and not underneath. Unless a man is tall he should not choose a wide dress tie.

Double-Breasted Reefers

Double-breasted reefers look trim when buttoned, but sloppy unfastened. Many men leave single-breasted jackets undone; but they make a better show when at least one button fastens. Double-breasters should be avoided by stout men.

Length of Tails

The tails of a morning coat ought to reach the bend of knee on a proportionate figure and those of a dress coat two or more inches below. If a man is stocky, corpulent, or disproportionate, tails should be shorter than usual.

Gloves for Occasions

Natural chamois gloves are correct for town, but peccary hogskin is more popular. String gloves must be confined to the country. On ceremonial occasions white gloves may be worn with evening dress.

Honored in the Breach

An iron rule is that white evening tie should accompany dress suit, and a black one a dinner jacket. The correct plan is to have two rows of braid on trousers for full dress and one on trousers belonging to a dinner suit. This is more often honored in the breach, because some men make one pair do duty for both.

Buttons, Large, Small, Matching

Ask your tailor to put larger buttons on a double-breasted jacket than for a single-breasted one. On the wide fronts of the former the usual size appears meager. A dress coat looks better with the larger size. Either bone buttons or silk-covered are proper for dress coats and dinner jackets. Those for tweeds and fancy cloths should match as nearly as possible. It is said there is invariably the perfect button for every material—if one knew where to find it.

Ticket Pocket

An outside ticket pocket on jacket or overcoat is useful. On large ulsters it may be placed on the cuff of left sleeve.

Easy-Fitting Overcoats

Easy-fitting overcoats that drape are suitable for country wear. For such garments a turn-back cuff is right. Four holes and buttons on the sleeve look best for shapely town overcoats.

Styles for Men, Direct From London, Is Published the Third Wednesday of Each Month.

When Cukes Are Cheap

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bread and Butter Pickles

Bring to a boil
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons salt
1 tablespoon mustard seed
1 quart vinegar
½ cup olive oil. Slice
2 quarts medium sized cucumbers
5 medium sized onions
1 strip of celery. Add to liquid mixture. Boil 15 minutes. Seal.

Sweet Pickles

Make brine of
1½ cups salt
4 quarts water. Put
Cucumbers (medium sized) in a crock and cover with brine. Place a thin cloth over cucumbers. Wash cloth out each morning, and replace (this frees cucumbers of much scum. Soak for two weeks. Then wash cucumbers thoroughly in fresh water. Slice in inch lengths. Cover with liquid made of
1 tablespoon powdered alum and
2 quarts water. Let stand for 18 hours. Drain. Make syrup of
1 quart best vinegar
2 quarts sugar. To each quart of cucumbers use
1 teaspoon whole cloves
2 sticks cinnamon and
½ teaspoon mace. Pour this hot mixture over cucumbers. For three mornings pour syrup off and boil three minutes. Pour over cucumbers again. On third morning seal while hot.

(Mrs.) R. B. S., Washington

Through the Editor's Window

The Right to Work, Married or Masculine

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether married women should or should not hold paying jobs is always being discussed, and this editor reads everything on the subject that comes to hand. So it is that the letter, "An Outlet for Women With Abilities?" from M. R. of New York City on the Editorial Page of Aug. 3, was duly noted. Its writer challenged the married woman whose income did not make earning a necessity, to use her talents not in business but in solving her community's political and social problems with all the zest she would put into a career. This idea, while not unfamiliar, has not, to my mind, been presented often enough. In relation to the world employment problem, furthermore, I have found that women, married or single, who have to earn their own living or supplement a too-small family income, usually unite in the conviction that women who do not need to work for money should not do so.

Some go a step further, and hold that men, also, who do not need to work for money should not do so. There seems no reason, except outworn tradition, for applying the idea to only one sex. I cannot get away from the position that a problem fundamentally concerned with the economic relation of wage-paying jobs and their apparent scarcity, has to be solved by dealing with the need of workers to earn a wage, and not with a problem down some side alley that divides workers into male and female, and further subdivides the latter into married and single. It is at least interesting to contemplate that if all persons, men as well as women, who do not need to earn money were gradually to drop out of the paid-job field and turn to activities for which no financial remuneration were made (or in needed cases only a slight remuneration), a realignment of no small influence upon world employment might take place.

"It is unthinkable for an able man to have no job!" one hears. But this does not mean that the man would not work. Nor does it mean that women provided with well-equipped homes, maids, and the wherewithal to send their children to summer camps, colleges, and elsewhere, should fritter their time away because there would be no "self-expression" beyond the home allowed them.

The English know this is not the case. They have shown all of us many fine and useful ways in which men and women "of leisure" can serve their country, nationally and internationally, their community, the arts; and in doing so, can experience "self-expression" more fully than might have been possible through an available paying job. None, too, are more occupied than some of these very men and women "of leisure," nor none doing more good.

Some of the men and women thus released for volunteer work would have business and professional experience of large dimensions, and their service to local government, social welfare work, and local citizens' groups, would appreciably improve local conditions. While engaged in city and national social welfare and recreational work for girls and women over a period of years, I learned how all too difficult it usually proves to secure able volunteer teachers and leaders who are trained and who have a businesslike attitude toward the volunteer job—who are always on hand at regular hours regardless of bridge parties, always reliable, and ever ambitious for the success of the work.

This sort of thing, like any other fundamental social reform, cannot, I believe, be achieved by passing laws directed at any one sex, nor at any one class of persons within the sex. In fact, a tentative inclusion of men in the problem reveals immediately the real issue, which is not marriage but "adequate income." However, as soon as one tries to frame a bill regulating employment on the basis of "adequate income" one has to decide how much an "adequate income" is. And who is able to make for someone else, in a free country, so personal a decision! The problem is certainly too complex for so naïve a solution as an all-purpose law which says merely that married women may not work.

This column has not, I hope, joined the serried ranks of reformers-at-large—certainly an overcrowded field of employment!—nor is it unaware of counter-arguments and exceptions to what has been said. But we do join those who urge women to put their thought upon this aspect of the world employment question. It is highly important that the answer NOT be left entirely to those men who merely dislike the idea of women competitors, who think of all women as somehow having male relatives to whom they can look for support, and as willful and feministic if they don't do so. It is, indeed, important that the answer be found by men and women of all representative viewpoints, married, single, rich, not rich—working and thinking together.

A Wednesday Column

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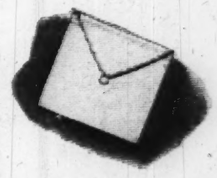
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SHEETS

Germany and Australia Ready for Interzone Final at Longwood—Quincy Bay Race

Henkel and Bromwich to Open Davis Cup Series Tomorrow

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 17—For the first time in several years of Davis Cup competition Australia's second ranking player, Adrian Quist, here to compete against Germany in the interzone finals Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, will be on the sidelines when the opening singles match between the two countries starts within the Longwood Cricket Club's wooden enclosure tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

When the draw was made yesterday afternoon, John Bromwich, top-ranking Australian two-handed racket wielder, was picked to meet Germany's Henner Henkel in the first match of the interzone finals. Quist will encounter Georg von Metaxa, Germany's southpaw, in the second singles match of the afternoon.

Quist Disappointed

On Friday, Quist and Bromwich will pair in the doubles match against Henkel and von Metaxa. The two concluding singles matches will be played Saturday with Quist pitted against Henkel and Bromwich against von Metaxa.

Quist was a bit disappointed that he was not drawn to meet Henkel, his reason being that he has become so in the habit of starting off the opening match in Davis Cup competition that he will feel lost sitting on the sidelines.

The meeting of Henkel and Bromwich in tomorrow's opening match produces an interesting coincident. Both have had slight injuries which have slowed down their game. Henkel has been having trouble with his arm, it bothering him mostly on his backhand stroke. Bromwich has had difficulty with a leg muscle which has hampered his court coverage. Yesterday Henkel and Bromwich worked out on the Bowl courts with a fair degree of success. They both, however, seemed to favor their respective injuries.

Lott Joins Practice

Quist and Len Schwartz, Australian alternate, practiced yesterday, but preferred to confine their workouts mostly to doubles. They teamed against Bromwich, who had as his partner, George Lott, former doubles champion of the United States. No official score was kept, but it appeared as though Quist and Schwartz had the upper edge. Lott flashed some of his old-time form.

Of the two countries, Germany has had to hoe the hardest row to reach this interzone final. It was necessary for Henkel and von Metaxa to compete in four matches, two of which were hard fought. In their first go against Norway the Germans coasted to a 5-to-0 score. Hungary was easily disposed of, 3 to 1. France and Jugoslavia both proved stubborn foes and only gave way by 3-to-2 counts.

One Hard Match

Australia, on the other hand, has had only one hard match, the Japanese throwing in unexpected opposition with Jiro Yamagishi as the powerhouse. With Bromwich losing both of his singles matches, Quist proved the margin of the 3-to-2 victory which gave his country the right to meet Germany here tomorrow. The Australians had one previous match with Mexico which they won easily, 5 to 0.

The Australians have been made the favorites over the Germans. There is every reason to believe that the combination of Quist and Bromwich pack more power than Henkel or von Metaxa. However, as has been the case many times in the past, Davis Cup matches do not inspire the best tennis from a favored team. To many tennis fans it would not be surprising to see the Germans challenging the United States for the coveted Davis Cup.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tennis Lobs—The Longwood clubhouse took on added international importance yesterday when the British and German consulates arrived for the drawing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Oscar Hedlund, Massachusetts Institute of Technology track coach, spent most of the afternoon watching the Germans and Australians working out. Hedlund is an ardent tennis fan and never fails to be on hand for all of the big tournaments.

♪ ♪ ♪

Irving Wright, chairman, and other tournament officials have everything set for the matches. Their one concern now is the weather.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quist is a candid camera enthusiast. Practically everywhere he goes he carries his camera with him. Longwood, incidentally, is not new to Quist. In 1933 he teamed with Dan Turnbull here in the National doubles, losing to Lott and Lester Stoefen in the semifinal.

Upset the National Champions

Wide World

Brooks Parker **David Noyes** **John Lindsay**

This Cold Spring Yacht Club crew pulled a surprise in the first race of the Connecticut eliminations for the Sears Bowl representative from that section in the national junior sailing championships to be held off Southport, Conn., later this month. The national champions are the Pequot Yacht Club trio, but these hardy Cold Spring hands stepped out to a first place in the initial encounter.

Opposition Piles Up 49 Runs In Last Six Red Sox Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fortunately for the Red Sox the Yankees are playing in Washington. Why, asks the unsuspecting baseball fan? Because, if the Senators were entertaining a less powerful rival, they might pass the locals in the American League standing within the next 48 hours. Possibly sooner.

The Red Sox pitching collapse gets more serious daily. Unless something is done before the western clubs open here next week, Joe Cronin will face the unpleasant prospect of managing another second division club.

Sad Situation

With such a tremendous fortune already sunk in the Fenway Park club, it is indeed sad when a disastrous mound situation is all that keeps the locals out of the contending class. Not that Cronin could stay with the Yankees, although he might with big league support on the hill. But Boston has the right to expect the current outfit to finish either second or third.

It might be that the staff will rally as quickly as it collapsed. But figures lifted from the most recent six box scores are not exactly encouraging.

In dropping six straight and slipping five full contests behind the second-place Cleveland team, the Red Sox pitching group has allowed the embarrassing total of 64 base hits and 49 runs. This averages better than 10 hits and eight scores for each nine innings. Over that stretch of 49 innings, Cronin was forced to call upon 16 hurlers. He employed eight in two of the recent Washington defeats. Not that the blame belongs in any one direction, but Ostermueller has not won a game since July 4, Dickman since July 25 and Wilson since August 3.

A's Pound Bagby

In the series inaugural with the seventh-place Athletics yesterday—the weakest hitting team in the American League—Jim Bagby gave up five hits and a base on balls in one third of an inning. Dickman yielded five more hits and another walk during the next 4⅓. Then Midkiff went in and duplicated Dickman's record, with an extra walk added.

However, the Red Sox hitting yesterday may be a good sign. They made 14 for a total of 24 bases. That always-welcome left field barrier broke the slump which developed in Washington, Jimmy Foxx smashed homers No. 30 and 31, to drive across three team mates. And he is still laboring under an ankle handicap.

Roger Cramer contributed two doubles and drove home four runs. In fact, Joe Vosmik was the only regular to go hitless for the afternoon. With anything approximating fair support on the hill, the locals would have caught the visitors in the ninth inning.

Two New Mackmen

Briefs . . . Tomorrow's single game closes the Philadelphia series . . . Washington comes to Fenway Park on Friday . . . The Athletics have bought Bill Lillard, shortstop, from the San Francisco club . . . Bill is one of the prize rookies in the Pacific Coast League . . . Miles, the Chattanooga outfielder, is another new addition to the Mackmen . . . Connie Mack's catching staff is one of the outstanding in baseball, but otherwise his team is full of holes.

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The Red Sox recruit, Ted Williams, continues to be a sensation in the American Association . . . Although the Minneapolis club is losing, the lanky youngster has held a better-than-.400 pace during the past two weeks . . . Twice this season he has hit safely in more than 20 consecutive games . . . During a recent streak, in which the Millers lost five straight, Teddy swung his bludgeon at a .538 clip.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees today are holding desperately to their one half game lead over the Dodgers in the National League's second division . . . Brooklyn took the Giants yesterday while the B's were losing an 11-inning battle in Philadelphia . . . Tony Cuccinello hit two homers and a single, to drive in four runs . . . Boston moves into Ebbets Field tomorrow and stays through Sunday for four games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	33	.680
Cleveland	61	40	.604
Boston	55	44	.556
Washington	55	53	.509
Detroit	49	55	.487
Chicago	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	38	63	.376
St. Louis	36	66	.353

Results Aug. 16
New York 16, Washington 1.
New York 6, Washington 2.
Cleveland 9, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 14, Boston 11.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	64	39	.621
New York	61	46	.570
Chicago	59	48	.551
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Boston	50	54	.481
Brooklyn	50	55	.476
St. Louis	46	59	.438
Philadelphia	32	71	.311

Results Aug. 16
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 7, New York 3.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 6 (11 innings).
Chicago 8, St. Louis 4 (11 innings).
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.

Startling Upsets Feature Net Play In Essex Tourney

BULLETIN

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Top-seeded Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., and third-seeded Mrs. Marshall Fabyan of Cambridge entered the semifinal round of the fourteenth annual Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament here today.

Each eliminated an unseeded 20-year-old sensation from San Francisco, Miss Marble defeating Virginia Wolfenden, 6—6—3, and Mrs. Fabyan ending the bid of Margaret Osborne, 6—, 6—1.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Startling upsets by a pair of unseeded San Francisco girls, and Nancye Wynne, of Australia, featured yesterday's play as the 14th annual Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament moved into its quarter-finals round.

Such highly favored stars as second-seeded Dorothy Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., Mme. Rene Mathieu, champion of France and top-seeded foreigner, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, third ranking foreigner, went down in the wave of upsets.

It was Margaret Osborne and Virginia Wolfenden who proved the stars of the day, Miss Osborne defeating the famed Mme. Mathieu, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4, and Miss Wolfenden defeating Mme. Henrotin, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Wynne earned her place in the quarter-finals with a win over Miss Bundy, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

The other seeded stars advanced as expected.

It was expected Mme. Mathieu would rout the comparatively inexperienced Miss Osborne, but the French champion was all but swept off the court as the former national junior champion of two years ago broke service three times and won the set at love.

Miss Osborne fell into errors on the second set attempting a series of tricky drop shots and the match was all even before she recovered. They fought game for game in the final set and it wasn't until they stood four-all that Miss Osborne broke Mme. Mathieu and went ahead to lead for the first time. She carried her next service to win, clinching the match with an ace.

Miss Bundy was figured for a victory over Miss Wynne, but the Australian girl flashed the greater hitting power. She repeatedly passed Miss Bundy on speedy placement drives and her service was as fast as that of a man.

Kay Stammers of England was on the brink of defeat as Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., won the first set at 6—3, but as they stood 5-all in the second set Miss Pedersen suddenly wilted from the heat and all but gave up the rest of the match.

England's Kay Stammers, second seeded foreigner, meets the winner of today's Van Ryn-Coyne match on Thursday.

Spectators View Thrilling Finish in Quincy Challenge

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Laura Cooney Thomas, Sandy Bay's representative, made a poor start yesterday in the Quincy Challenge Cup series. Yet her finish more than canceled her initial moves and today the veteran North Shore skipper found herself leading this impressive series.

Savin Hill's defending hopeful, Hosea White's Oriental, found the light and spotty going tough and tricky as she finished fourth, but her fourth was preceded by the most exciting finish in this or any other series.

Yesterday's conditions found all six of the Class I Manchesters taking a turn at leading the parade, while on the run home from the mid-channel buoy, the lead changed hands at least a dozen times.

Drift to Finish

Water Baby had jumped from the anchor berth into first place by running high and picking up a northeaster off South Boston. Leslie Rawding's Nipper, with Hank O'Brien at the stick, had lost ner lead to Mrs. Thomas' Onward II, and therefore gambled by tacking down the wind, holding even higher than Water Baby. With Onward II along Thompson's Island, Water Baby holding the middle course, and Nipper high, the three boats all converged on the respecting mark for the 150-yard drift to the finish.

If there was any distinction to be made, Water Baby had a foot lead on Onward, and Onward two feet on Nipper.

Onward was still the leeward boat, and was favored by heading for the shortest end of the line. Water Baby was sandwiched between Onward and Nipper, to windward, and the latter with a last-minute breath of air ghosted ahead of Alex Chisholm's craft.

Close at Finish

Although there were 13 seconds between Onward and Nipper, and nine seconds between Nipper and Water Baby, the three white-hulled 18-footers had but the length of the yard-stick between them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tiller Talk—It's still a toss-up for the Curtis Cup winner in the North Shore junior championships now being held off the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead. Five of the seven crews are in the running with only two races to go. One and one quarter points separates the leading Eastern trio from the fourth place tied Swampscott and Annisquam entries, while Corinthian and Pleon crews mixed between with fractions of points.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Haskell is the skipper for Eastern and was found at the extreme berths in yesterday's two races off the Head. . . . After winning the first encounter he fell to last, as the Annisquam crew, tillered by Richard Mechem, worked into their first victory. . . . The last two races of the series are due today.

To Tour Europe

TRAIL, B. C., Aug. 17 (CP)—Trail Smoke Eaters, Allan Cup champions, have decided to make a European tour next winter, and will sail from Halifax in November, A. W. Macdonald, British Columbia Amateur Hockey Association President, has announced. The Trail Hockey Club had assured him it would enter another team in the West Kootenay League.

Bretton Woods Golf

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP)—A crack array of golfers will tee off tomorrow in the qualifying round of the Bretton Woods amateur golf championship over the picturesque Mt. Washington course. Among the starting field of more than 50 will be Francis Ouimet and Bill Danforth, both of Boston; Ray Lenihan, of Providence, and Elmer Ward, of Cincinnati. Frank Walsh, Bretton Woods professional, recently went around the course in 67, a record. Par is 71.

U. S. Track Stars Continue to Win Against Germans

DRESDEN, Germany, Aug. 17 (AP)—United States track and field stars, who helped beat Germany's aces in a dual meet last week end, took eight out of 14 events yesterday. A crowd of 20,000 turned out to see the meet.

Rudolf Harbig, German middle distance star, nipped Charley Beetham, of Columbus, Ohio, former Ohio State ace, in the 800 meters run for the second time. Mozel Ellerbee of Tuskegee Institute was the only double winner, taking both dashes.

Ellerbee won the 100 meters in 10.6 seconds while the Germans, Fischer and Kreher, were timed in 10.8 and 11 flat. He ran the 200 meters in 21.3 while Fred Wolcott of Rice was second in 22.2 and Fischer third in 22.3.

Harbig barely beat Beetham in their 800-meter duel. It was so close they both were caught in the same time, 1:52.4.

Harley Howells of Ohio State took the 400 meters in 48.4. Wolcott gained an easy victory in the 110-meters high hurdles in the time of 14.9 seconds. Another Rice star, Jack Patterson, won the 400-meter high hurdles more than a second faster than his nearest German rival, Darr, in 53.7 seconds.

Bill Watson of Michigan sprang the biggest surprise of the meet when he beat Hans Woellke of Germany in the shot put. Watson won with a toss of 51ft. 4 5-23in., while Woellke's best was 50ft. 8 43-64in.

The 400-meter relay team of Howells, Patterson, Ellerbe and Wolcott ran this distance in 42.2s. to beat a German quartet by a tenth of a second.

1938 Davis Cup Contest

European Zone

First Round	Second Round	Third Round	Semi-final Round	Final Round
Bye	Germany	Germany 5-0		
Bye	Norway		Germany 3-1	
Bye	Hungary	Hungary default		Germany 3-2
Bye	New Zealand			
Bye	Monaco			
France	France 3-2	France 5-0		
Netherlands			France 4-1	
Poland	Poland 5-0			
Denmark		Italy 3-2		Germany 3-2
Ireland	Italy 4-1			
Italy				
Czechoslovakia	Jugoslavia 3-2			
Jugoslavia		Jugoslavia 5-0		
Great Britain	Great Britain 3-2		Jugoslavia 4-1	
Roumania				
Bye	Sweden	Sweden 4-1		Jugoslavia 5-0
Bye	Switzerland			
Bye	Greece	Belgium 5-0		
Bye	Belgium		Belgium 4-1	
Bye	Austria	India default		
Bye	India			

North American Zone

	First Round	Final Round	
The Interzone Final will be played at Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 18-20.	Japan	Japan 5-0	Australia 3-2
	Canada		
The Challenge Round will be played at Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Sept. 3-5.	Australia	Australia 5-0	
	Mexico		

Vermont Open Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP) Edna Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Fred Guild, of New York, won the mixed doubles championship of the Vermont open tennis tournament, defeating Claire Ellert, of Holyoke, Mass., and Roger Brackett, of Brattleboro, 6—3, 6—2. Today, Guild defends his singles title against Jack Behr, of Bolton Landing, N. Y.

Burke Brothers Win

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Eddie Burke, stocky Naugatuck professional and brother of Billie Burke, former National open champion, captured the Connecticut open golf 72-hole two-day tournament here yesterday with a total score of 287, three over par.

All-Stars Assemble

KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—The college All-Stars assembled here at R. I. State College have started practice for their benefit game with the Chicago Bears, to be played at Brown Stadium on the night of Sept. 1. Thirty players are working out under Head Coach Pat Hanley, Boston University mentor, and his aides, George Sauer of New Hampshire and Frank Keaney of Rhode Island State.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

New Trophy Due At Newport As Budge Advances

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Don Budge, the world's amateur tennis ace today led the Newport Casino field into the quarterfinal round by defeating Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., 6—4, 6—3, in a match that was finished in a terrific downpour.

The shower broke as Budge gained a 5—2 lead in the second set but the players refused to be driven from the court until they had completed their task.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—It looked today as if the Newport Casino would have to put up a new tennis singles trophy for 1939.

Don Budge, the Californian, appeared to have a firm grasp on the third leg he needs to retire the trophy next Saturday.

His game is practically at top form, despite a layoff from singles since his recent European invasion. Budge encountered Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., today in the fourth round.

Henderson was given little chance to slow up the titlist's onward march, barring an unlooked for change in Budge's form.

The only fault that court observers noticed when Budge went into action yesterday—a lack of control on his forehand drives—the Californian corrected before completing his 6—0, 6—3 elimination of Owen Anderson of Los Angeles in the third round yesterday.

Previously, in straight sets, Budge ousted Robert Low of New York without wasted effort. The Low match was Budge's first competition on Newport's Grass Courts this year.

Three upsets marked their progress to the round of 16. Charles Hare, of England, top-seeded foreign entry, was eliminated in the third round by the capable Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—3, 6—2. The veteran Frenchman, Jacques Brugnon, bowed out to Gardner Mulloy of Miami in the second round, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., seeded sixth, defaulted to William Murphy of Chicago because of the heat. Murphy was ahead at the time, with a 6-2 victory in the first set and a three-game-to-one lead in the second.

Despite the top-heavy foreign entry list, only one invader remained as play reached the fourth round, Yvon Petra of France, who qualified by defeating Ernest Sutter, of New Orleans, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

The domestic list still surviving included second-seeded Joe Hunt from Los Angeles; Budge's doubles partner, Gene Mako, another Los Angeles veteran; Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, Frankie Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., and Bryan Grant, Atlanta.

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The Home Forum

Backyard Bouquet

SOMEBODY is always setting a bouquet in our backyard. Somebody with a nice but not too studied sense of flower arrangement.

I think the head janitor may have a lot to do with it, because he loves gardening. Of course the sun does its part. But it is the wind that gives the sly little extra pokes and the rain the sweet touch of disarray that keep it informal and charming.

THE DAY THE rose bush bloomed at full height, I first realized what an accomplished florist was at hand. For some time the tight, mossy buds had been bulging among the leaves, more and more asserting themselves, until suddenly on a fine June morning, there it stood—a great bouquet of shaded pink roses in its vase of shiny green grass with earthen base. The scent rose softly to my window. I didn't need to be any closer.

The circular clothes-reel at one side, the board walk that the lonely milkman steals across in those mysterious hours between midnight and dawn, the wooden steps up our casual terrace that other tradesmen clatter over during the busy day, the rows of apartment windows looking down—these matter-of-fact details were no blight on the background. They added the human note. Here was our bouquet, a communal affair, a bouquet fit for an expansive celebration, making festival of our daily work.

Now the rose bush has subsided into a quiet, unobtrusive green, dear both for memory and promise, still pleasing in itself.

AND THE BOUQUET of the moment is a mass of hydrangeas in blush and aqua and mauvine blues that deepen or pale or change altogether in the fluid summer light. They are mixed naturally with their own broad leaves, fresh in the rain which has just knocked a big lilac-colored blossom head to the ground.

This is a far-off bouquet. It flanks the entrance to the stucco apartment block that can at a distance look something like a modern castle. It belongs in the larger and more elegant garden that flows into our backyard, separated by a sliver of dirt road for service trucks and a weathered wooden fence.

The bouquet before the hydrangeas was the line of newly opened hollyhocks straggling against that railing. The garnet and crimson ones are still straight and tall, as if endowed with a special vitality by their color; the faintly plum and purple somewhat less forcefully erect; and here a white one leaning gracefully around a corner, bumps into a blue-spattered fringe of weeds. Yes, the hollyhocks are still comely. But their supreme bouquet effect is over.

THE THING I like best about our backyard bouquets is their unexpectedness. You are so very occupied with other matters, not thinking of gardens at all, never having done anything to deserve a petal or a tendril in one, you glance thoughtlessly out of a window and there you are—a gorgeous bouquet at your feet.

What I like best about the backyard itself is its unevenness. It travels in mounds and hollows, following the long block's slow rise up a gentle slope. It is long and narrow and lovely all the way. But the part I live with is the part I like best.

FROM MY VIEW three gardens converge, like a confluence of green, garlanded rivers. The third is the tangled garden with the sun-dial (it belongs to the little old-fashioned house) now almost hidden by the trees. I can just see a small cinnamon flower spiking through. Early spring is its best bouquet time for me.

Then the trees are stripped and all the delightful preparations are visible. Not understanding the process, seeing it only in tantalizing fragments, I am not very well informed of what actually takes place. But what I see first is a few jade-pale shoots springing up unannounced, a robin perched for half a minute on the sun-dial, a bright-smocked back bending in the warm sunshine (the mistress of the garden, no doubt, enviably at work in it) or our head janitor in shirt sleeves, for he has a finger, I suspect, in all the gardens in the neighborhood.

It is the time when dandelions are making a tapestry bouquet of our own backyard, when everything is surging under the soft, pliant earth and the air is shimmering with the near presage of spring.

THE EARLIEST BIG bouquet of the season is the small birch tree outside my bedroom window. Its first stage is seen in the days when a gliaing morning hour turns the bare branches into thin flares of quivering light. Soon the tiny buds begin to press out, hardly distinguishable from the gray-barked stems. Slowly they take on bud contour and color. Till at last, unpredictably at once, like all the bouquets in our garden, there is the delicate burst of feathery green bloom right under my nose.

Farther trees, in the formal garden, break forth with a larger glory. I watch them thickening in the twilight, forming into dark, impenetrable masses; and in the unfolding day, gradually loosening their texture as the light filters through and the leaves are again clearly defined. I can hear their bland rustle, see their great rhythmic swaying in summer storms, catch the swift twinkle of separate leaves in a spray of sunlight.

ALL THIS IS treasure on the wing. All this in glimpses sketched in through overflowing days. Sketched for an intaglio. These garden glimpses sink deep and become a part of home.

Dew buds in the grass, cobwebs spun across it, hoarfrost coating it, like the trailing vines and imprecise shrubbery, are gratuitous decorations. A darting blue jay, a white flower grown luminous in the dusk, are among its rarer ornaments. The murmur of waking birds, building into a crescendo of clamorous sounds toward breakfast-time and quieting down into little cheeps and twitters of satisfaction, breakfast over, make some of its music.

Soon the golden glow will be clambering over our back railing and asters pushing up against it. There will be marigolds (I don't know how they will get there) and it will be fall.

THE GARDEN LIGHT will take on cooler tones. The backyard bouquets will assume new shapes and colors. After the vibrant pigmentation of autumn foliage will come the restful tawny tints. The high color key will lower into sepia—the brown earth, the gray-brown trunks and branches—sharpened by a knot of evergreens, the handsome yellow Angora holding a pose of alert stillness in the center of the wide lawn, or the final blaze of a hardy perennial in the tangled garden.

Then one cold morning, gardens forgotten, I will awake to a new kind of bouquet. The fence will have become a music staff of bulky white lines, and agile black notes of sparrows will flutter up and down a scale of their own devising. The big lawn will be transformed from suave green to thick white plush and the trees will bear their heavy infoliations of snow like different but not unaccustomed festoons.

And I will know, cherishing present beauty, that there is more to come. That whatever the season, and with no effort on my part, there will always be a bouquet in our backyard.

MARGARET LLOYD

The Importance Of Palestrina

TO A considerable part of the music-loving public Palestrina's name probably counts for little or nothing more than that of a medieval church composer who wrote a great quantity of music possessing mainly a religious and historical interest.

To say that his was one of the three or four greatest musical minds the world has ever known, and that his art has exercised a most profound influence upon the majority of the great composers who have followed him, might seem an exaggeration, were it not for the fact that the latter themselves, however diverse their musical creeds, have all acclaimed him as their equal, have even venerated him as master and teacher. He is above all a musician for the musicians: for them he is the master-craftsman in the art of working in sound. . . .

Wagner, who speaks for all in proclaiming the "sublimity, richness and indescribable depth of expression" in Palestrina's music, probably learnt as much from the latter as he did from Liszt. If we look more closely at the construction of such a work as the *Missa Aeterna Christi munera*, with its system of representative themes, passing from one movement to another, and remember that it was while at Dresden Wagner first became acquainted with this and many another Palestrinian masterpiece, making intensive study of them all, we must come to the conclusion that the leading-motive system may well have been suggested to him by the musical style of the older master. It is, at any rate, a remarkable coincidence that Wagner's new ideas took shape just after the Dresden period.—From "Palestrina," by HENRY COATES. (New York: Dutton.)

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To a Boy, Lost in Sums

How by the geometrics of a dream
You prove the great equation of it all,
And twist abstraction till you catch a gleam
Of hope beyond this broken interval.
Euclid, the scholar, with his cubes and rules,
Visioned a universe of figures where
Mind, transcendental beyond earth and schools,
Was the vast riddle, written upon air.

You, brown-haired, dreaming above sums and lines,
Lost in the contemplation of exact
And fundamental logic and in signs,
Remember how, beyond this world of fact,
Beyond this boundary of sums and bars,
Still hangs the burning raiment of the stars.

HAROLD VINAL

"It is time to seek the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRESENT-DAY overturnings in human methods and affairs impel the conviction that it is surely time to seek and to gain a higher and better concept of God and of man's relationship to Him—to heed the admonition of the prophet Hosea (10:12), "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you." Such seeking is full of joy and inspiration, and it bears abundant fruit in the healing of disease and sin.

One definition of the word "fallow" is "uncultivated." As in agriculture it is necessary to plow the ground, cultivate the soil, sow the seeds, and finally reap the harvest, so it is essential, in order to gain a scientific understanding of the healing truth of Christian Science, to study earnestly its teachings, and practice its rules by healing the sick and sinful. In this connection Mary Baker Eddy, in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 271), "In Latin the word rendered *disciple* signifies student; and the word indicates that the power of healing was not a supernatural gift to those learners, but the result of their cultivated spiritual understanding of the divine Science, which their Master demonstrated by healing the sick and sinning."

In the Bible we are told to seek the Lord. Mrs. Eddy enlarges upon this admonition in her words (*ibid.*, p. 10): "Seeking is not sufficient. It is striving that enables us to enter."

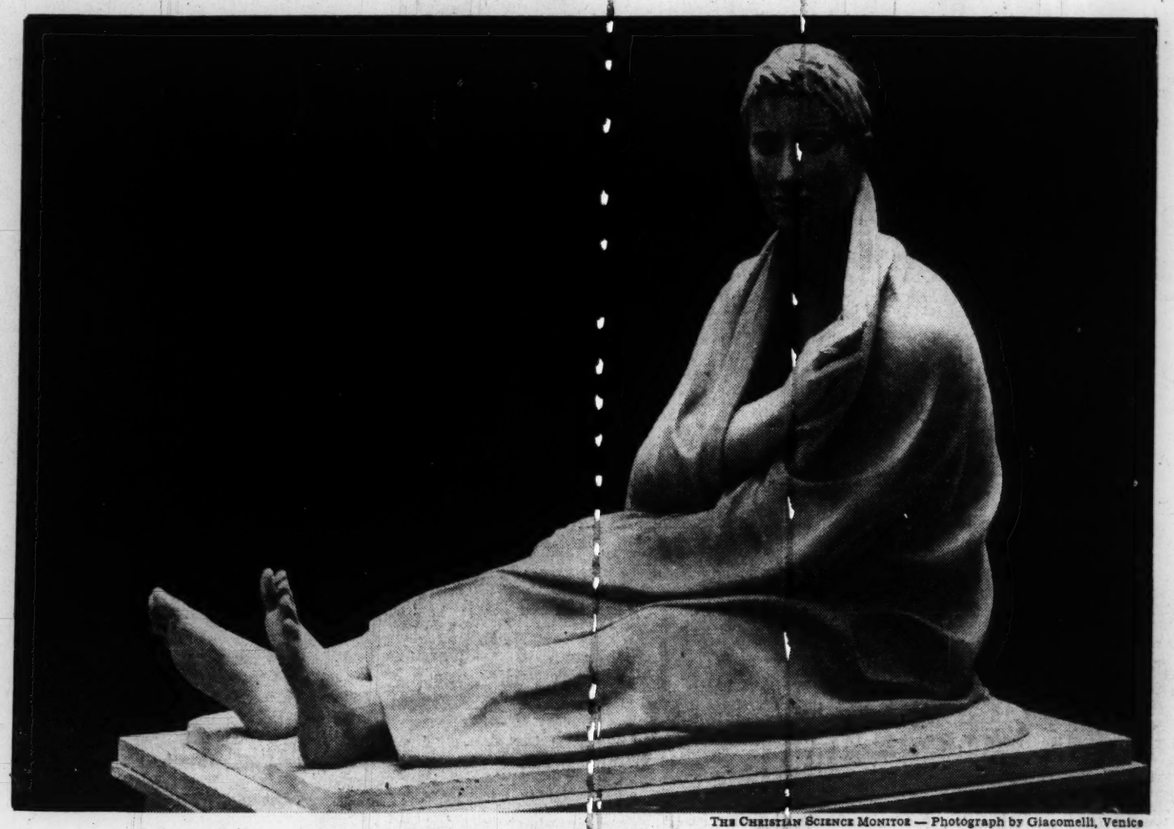
Blind faith in an unknown Deity may produce temporary beneficent results. It cannot take the place, however, of the Science of Mind-healing, which is based on the eternal facts that God is Spirit, the one omnipotent creator, and that man is His reflection, forever spiritual and complete; hence, that matter or mortal mind has no reality and no power. It was his understanding of this which gave Christ Jesus spiritual power to overcome false material beliefs. This is the firm base on which his teaching and works were founded, enabling him to heal and bless those who came to him, and culminating in his victory over death. The great Way-shower said (Luke 13:24), "Strive to enter in at the strait gate." Herein he indicated that seeking and striving are requisite.

Striving is accompanied by watchfulness. One who would attain a measure of success in any endeavor must watch constantly to detect errors in his work, correct them, and so progress to higher achievements. So the student of Christian Science must ever be ready to destroy the illusive claims of mortal mind, which would counterfeit divine, immortal Mind, God, and appear to produce discord, inactivity, and apathy. God is never separate from His reflection, man. Since Life is God, man forever reflects Life, and so expresses without interruption the qualities of Life, in health, activity, and alertness. God, the All-in-all, is Spirit; hence, in reality, there are no material conditions to control man, the spiritual idea of God. Man is the image of infinite Love, the likeness of all that is pure and holy; consequently, he is whole, expressing no deficiency, pain, disease, or fear. He is governed by the law of perfect Principle, which is immutably good and altogether impartial. He is forever awake to the glories of his true being and to his unlimited capacities.

Seeking and striving for spiritual facts is true prayer. It was Daniel's earnest prayer to God which delivered him from the lions' den. Although he knew King Darius had decreed that "whosoever shall ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days," save of the king himself, should "be cast into the den of lions" (Daniel 6:7), nevertheless Daniel prayed and gave thanks to God three times a day, even as he had always done. Despite the specified penalty, he allowed no argument of fear to deter him from his holy purpose to seek God, and thus to find perfect security. So clear was Daniel's realization of divine control, of man's dominion "over all the earth," that he replied to the king, after remaining all night in the den and before he was yet released (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me."

When the desire for an understanding of God exceeds all other desires, nothing can prevent its attainment; and the consequent spiritualization of thought solves all human problems and enables the earnest seeker to demonstrate the great spiritual facts about God and man in his daily experience. In her article entitled "Fidelity," in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 342), Mrs. Eddy counsels thus: "Seek Truth, and pursue it. It should cost you something: you are willing to pay for error and receive nothing in return; but if you pay the price of Truth, you shall receive *all*."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

THE BATHER: *Figure in Terra Cotta by Venanzo Crocetti*

THIS fine terra-cotta figure, "The Bather," is by the sculptor Venanzo Crocetti, who has been awarded the prize for Italian Sculpture at this year's Biennial Exhibition in Venice. Born at Giulianova, in the province of Teramo, Venanzo Crocetti is a self-taught sculptor. Although among the younger artists, he has already established himself, and has during the last eight years exhibited at all the national and international exhibitions, including the Venice Biennial and the Rome Quadrennial. He now lives in Rome. His work is forceful, direct, distinguished, sincerely felt, and powerfully interpreted.

Turn of Summer

PEACE in the valley, sun in the sky.
Apples hang heavy, buckwheat and rye

Yield to the mower. Wood trails where glow
Silver-rod torches, hear a last low

Thrush-call when evening reigns, save on high:
"Peace in the valley—light in the sky—"

AGNES MILLER

Sim, the Man-Loving Lion

THIS seems a good place to tell the story of Sim, though it was not until later, not, in fact, until after I came back to America, that I knew Sim.

I was very much surprised to find that prairie fires were common in Tanganyika. Although I was used to such fires in Canada, when we had to plow fire guards around our camps because of sudden grass fires, I had never thought of such a thing in connection with the African jungle. However, the fact remains that prairie fires are very common in Africa during the dry season.

One day, after such a fire had swept swiftly across the plain close to camp, driving before it in terror all kinds of animals, one of our men heard a piteous cry.

In a small depression he found a tiny newborn lion, about the size and appearance of a tabby kitten. The ground was still smoking, but, except that he was badly singed, the little fellow was unhurt. . . .

There happened to be an old nanny goat in camp with a little kid. The lion was given to the goat, and for weeks this strange trio lived together in harmony. . . . Very soon Sim, as the lion was named, grew to be as big as his foster mother and showed signs of wanting something stronger than goat's milk for a diet.

Barrett immediately placed Sim on a meat diet. He loved it and thrived accordingly. He was not confined in any way, but roamed about camp as he pleased. He used to delight in sitting beside Barrett on the front seat of the motor car on his long rides. He looked curiously at the other animals, but never once did he show the least desire to join his uncivilized relations. Sim was not a man-eater but a man-lover. Whenever he was deprived of human companionship he pined and became the most unhappy lion imaginable.

When the time came to return to America Sim was about six months old and the size of a large collie and much heavier. As the Milwaukee expedition planned to visit Paris and other European capitals before returning to America, the problem of Sim became acute! Finally, much to his disgust, he was crated and sent by rail to Mombasa with a letter of introduction to the captain of a freight steamer which was about to sail direct to New York. Upon reading the letter the captain, who was a true lover of animals, introduced Sim to the chief steward, who kindly gave him a berth in his own cabin.

Freight steamers do not hurry, and so, with the prospect of a long sea voyage ahead, Sim settled down and won the love of the whole crew. He was given the run of the ship. The sea air seemed to agree with him. He grew bigger than ever and rapidly began to lose his spots and look more like a real lion than a giant tabby cat.

Early in April he had his first sight of the Statue of Liberty. His friend, Barrett, who had beaten him to America by crossing on the *Homeric*, met him at the docks in New York. Sim's delight in the reunion far exceeded his astonishment at the New York skyline. Within a few days he had made himself at home in the taxidermy department of the Milwaukee Public Museum. . . .

When I walked in upon him one day in June, 1929, he tried to have a wrestling match with me, and I was glad to see how careful he was not to unsheathe his sharp claws. His great wet mouth did not improve the crease in my trousers, but otherwise he did me no harm.

His meals were being sent to him daily by the Milwaukee Zoo, where eventually he is to take up his permanent residence on his own terms—these being that he is permitted to see his old friends whenever he wishes and perhaps take an airing in a car on a fine day.—From "In Coldest Africa," by CARVETH WELLS. (New York: McBride.)

Water Ballet

ON THE lake the ripples dance in gay abandon
Beneath the spotlight of the sun;
On the shore the watching grasses, approving,
Nod their plumed heads.

RUTH E. PUFFER

"Il est temps de rechercher l'Éternel"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES bouleversements qui se produisent aujourd'hui dans les méthodes et les affaires humaines nous convainquent qu'il est bien temps de chercher et d'obtenir un plus haut concept de Dieu et du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu; qu'il faut prendre garde à cette exhortation du prophète Osée (10:12): "Semez selon les règles de la justice; moissonnez selon la loi de la miséricorde; défrichez-vous des terres nouvelles! Car il est temps de rechercher l'Éternel, jusqu'à ce qu'il vienne et qu'il fasse pleuvoir sur vous la justice." Riche en joie et en inspiration, une recherche de ce genre porte beaucoup de fruits, guérissant la maladie et le péché.

Le mot "défricher" signifie notamment "transformer en terre cultivée une terre inculte." Dans l'agriculture, il est nécessaire de labourer, de cultiver le sol, d'y semer le grain et finalement de moissonner; de même, pour comprendre scientifiquement la bienfaisante vérité de la Science Chrétienne, il faut étudier ses enseignements et mettre en pratique ses règles pour guérir les malades et les pécheurs. A cet égard, voici comment s'exprime Mary Baker Eddy dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* où elle écrit, à la page 271: "Le mot traduit *disciple* signifie en latin élève; et ce mot indique que le pouvoir de la guérison n'était pas un don surnaturel accordé à ces disciples, mais le résultat de leur compréhension spirituelle cultivée de la Science divine que leur Maître démontrait en guérissant les malades et les pécheurs."

La Bible nous dit de chercher l'Eternel. Mrs. Eddy amplifie cette exhortation dans le passage que voici (*ibid.*, p. 10): "Chercher ne suffit pas. Il faut lutter pour entrer."

La foi aveugle qu'on accorde à une Divinité inconnue peut produire temporairement de bons résultats. Mais elle ne saurait remplacer la Science de la guérison par l'Entendement, qui se fonde sur ces faits éternels: Dieu est Esprit, l'unique créateur tout-puissant dont l'homme est la réflexion, toujours spirituelle et complète; donc la matière ou l'entendement mortel ne possède ni réalité ni pouvoir. Comprendre ces choses donnait au Christ Jésus le pouvoir spirituel nécessaire pour vaincre les fausses croyances matérielles. Sa doctrine et ses œuvres reposaient sur la base solide de cette compréhension, grâce à laquelle il put guérir ou secourir tous ceux qui venaient à lui, et finalement remporter la victoire sur la mort. Le grand Conducteur disait (Luc 13:24): "Efforcez-vous d'entrer par la porte étroite." Il indiquait ainsi que la recherche et l'effort sont tous deux nécessaires.

Les efforts s'accompagnent de vigilance. Dans tous les domaines, celui qui veut atteindre au succès doit constamment veiller pour découvrir ce qu'il y a de faux dans son travail, pour corriger ces erreurs et suivre une marche ascendante. Le Scientiste Chrétien lui aussi doit toujours être prêt à détruire les prétentions illusoires de l'entendement mortel qui voudrait contrefaire l'Entendement immortel et divin, Dieu, pour produire en apparence les discords, l'inactivité, l'apathie. Dieu n'est jamais séparé de l'homme qui est Sa réflexion. Comme la Vie est Dieu, l'homme reflète toujours la Vie; il exprime donc sans interruption les qualités de la Vie, manifestant la santé, l'activité, la vigilance. Dieu — le Tout-en-tout — est Esprit; aussi n'y a-t-il en réalité pas de conditions matérielles qui puissent régir l'homme, l'idée spirituelle de Dieu. L'homme est l'image de l'Amour infini, la ressemblance de tout ce qui est pur et saint; par conséquent l'homme n'est pas incomplet, il n'exprime pas l'insuffisance, la douleur, la maladie ou la crainte. Ce qui le gouverne, c'est la loi du Principe parfait, immuablement bon et toujours impartial. Il perçoit à jamais la splendeur de son être réel et ses capacités sans limites.

Rechercher de toutes ses forces les faits spirituels, c'est la véritable prière. Ce qui délivra Daniel de la fosse aux lions, ce fut sa fervente prière adressée à Dieu. Il connaissait bien l'édit du roi Darius, portant que quiconque adresserait "une prière à quelque dieu ou à quelque homme, pendant trente jours," sinon au roi lui-même, serait "jeté dans la fosse aux lions" (Daniel 6:7); néanmoins Daniel continua de prier et rendit grâces à Dieu trois fois par jour, comme il l'avait toujours fait. Malgré le châtiment prévu, il n'écouta point les arguments de la crainte; il ne se laissa pas détourner de son saint objectif — la recherche de Dieu, qui lui donnerait une sécurité parfaite. Daniel réalisait si clairement l'autorité divine, l'empire de l'homme "sur la terre entière," qu'après avoir passé toute la nuit dans la fosse et avant qu'on l'en eût tiré, il put répondre au roi (Daniel 6:22): "Mon Dieu a envoyé son ange; il a fermé la gueule des lions et ils ne m'ont fait aucun mal."

Quand le désir de comprendre Dieu surpasse tous les autres désirs, rien ne peut en empêcher la réalisation; il s'ensuit une spiritualisation de pensée qui résout tous les problèmes humains et fournit au chercheur sincère le moyen de démontrer dans la vie quotidienne les grands faits spirituels concernant Dieu et l'homme. Dans un article intitulé "Fidélité" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 342), Mrs. Eddy nous donne ce conseil: "Recherchez la Vérité et poursuivez-la. Elle devrait vous coûter quelque chose: vous êtes prêts à payer pour l'erreur sans rien recevoir en retour; mais si vous payez le prix de la Vérité, vous recevrez *tout*."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1938

Recalling Days of Rich Sea Captains

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Along Streets of Wiscasset, Maine

Top, left to right: Capt. Jonathan Edwards Scott House, now property of Mrs. Walter G. Chase; Gov. Samuel E. Smith House (1792), still in the family. Middle left: Lincoln County Courthouse. Bottom: Henry Hodge House (1780), now property of Miss Alice D. Taylor. Right, upper: Bow of schooner, beached. Lower: Methodist Church, on highest spot in town; landmark to sailors.

Ship Era Recalled at Wiscasset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 17—This Maine town has solved the difficulty of costly maintenance of civic beauty acquired in more affluent days when Maine sailing vessels were carrying cargoes to Europe and the Orient and returning laden with riches for their owners and the people who worked for them. For the eleventh consecutive year Wiscasset today threw open the doors of its grand old Colonial mansions to play host to the hundreds of visitors who visit its rare treasures. The money raised in connection with Open House Day is used to care for the many magnificent and more than century-old elms that cover the white houses with fascinating patterns of blue and violet leaf shadows.

The money that was collected from this event in 1937 in addition maintained the library, provided street signs, suitable historical markers, numerous clean-up jobs, athletic equipment for the town schools, aid to the historical society in the preservation of old landmarks, and funds for scores of smaller projects, all of which have combined to keep Wiscasset much as it was in the late 1700's and early 1800's. Today Wiscasset stands as one of the finest small Colonial towns in New England, very much in the past and yet as keenly conscious of civic pride as ever it was when the upper floors of the brick post office was an active custom house issuing clearance papers to ships bound for distant ports.

Seventeen homes and public buildings will be on display, all noted for their historic or architectural interest or for the rare collection of furniture, china, glassware, and other heirlooms cherished carefully by families whose ancestors acquired them. Hostesses for the event, most of whom will dress in authentic costume, will be: Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell and Mrs. Parker E. Marean of Cambridge, Mrs. Walter G. Chase, Mrs. Sewall Metcalf, and Mrs. Foster Sanford Kellogg of Boston, Mrs. Williams Lienau of Port Washington, L. I., Mrs. Thomas Christy of New York City, Mrs. Grant Rafter of Washington, Miss Josephine Eckhart of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. W. Leslie of Wellesley, Mrs. Pauline C. Saunders and Mrs. Alice Kennedy of Sheepscot, Maine.

Hostesses from Wiscasset include: Miss Helena Bellas, Mrs. Richmond L. White, Miss Alice Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Hubbard, Mrs. Daniel R. Sortwell, Mrs. F. Lennox, Mrs. E. McLaughlin, and Mrs. Carroll T. Berry.

Land Documents

Of particular interest to the antiquarian is the Registry of Deeds Office in the Lincoln County Courthouse. In point of continuous use, the brick building is the oldest courthouse in Maine. In its chamber many noted men have appeared, among them Daniel Webster, Benjamin F. Butler, T. B. Reed, and Jeremiah Mason. The Registry of Deeds Office contains the oldest collection of recorded real estate transactions in what were the original Thirteen Colonies. Written in faded brown ink on paper that has defied the years, they are authentic documents throwing much light on the customs of the period.

In Volume 74 is a copy of the first registered deed, bearing the date 1625. In it Samoset, the famous Sagamore of the Pemaquids who welcomed the Pilgrims at Plymouth and helped them during the first trying months, deeded a great square of land running 25 miles inland from that region in Maine which is named after his Indian tribe to one John Browne, who became probably the first real estate agent in North America. John Browne purchased this great piece "for consideration of fifty skins." His name figures in numerous other deeds, transactions in which he bought land from the Indians and sold it to settlers arriving both from England and Massachusetts.

Period of Building

Many of the deeds are signed in Indian picture writing, one of them reading: "Signum of Robin Hood (popular name given by the settlers to this Indian sagamore) with a Seal. Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Philip Williams. Signum John Coopers, Indian." William Bradford and several business associates of Plymouth, Mass., purchased land along the Kennebec River from the Indian Baggadupet for "one Sleve Coat, worth of two Skins of Beans, the worth of one Skin of Bread," and Edward Bateman got land for "one hogshead of Corn and thirty Pumpions (pumpkins.)." These records show that the Dutch were not the only Europeans to gain land at bargain prices.

Although Wiscasset was settled originally in the seventeenth cen-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Fee for Signs In N. H. Liquor Trade Opposed

Increase of sales by state called Commission's aim in promoting electric display scheme.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17—A move of the New Hampshire Liquor Commission to increase its revenue through fees from electric display signs in its retail stores, has raised protests. The first information of the "deal" came to the attention of the public after the Commission had signed a contract with a privately owned Corporation which is to carry on the sign business, paying the Commission so much for every sign in a store. While the Commission has not disclosed any actual figures, it is learned unofficially that the Commission will receive $100 a year for each sign.

Members of the Commission prefer to look at the matter as purely a business deal aimed at increased State revenue. Critics quickly raise the question as to whether the move does not assume the aspects of a holdup, when the Corporation is expected to sell the sign space to the liquor manufacturers doing business with the State Liquor Commission. On top of this, it is pointed out that one of the directors of the Corporation and an owner of 25 per cent of the stock, according to Corporation records, is Bernard Chase, former chairman of the State Liquor Commission, who has been associated since leaving the State office with a liquor manufacturing concern.

Though no backer of the move is willing to come out with a statement of approval, the opinion is held among this group that inasmuch as the voters established the State store system, it is in their interest that the Commission do all it can to make a legitimate profit. The Commission has been yielding a sizeable profit to the State Treasury and it is anticipated that the new move will increase the profit $60,000 to $80,000 a year. State Commissioner of Agriculture Andrew L. Felker has entered the ranks of those opposing the move, which he looks at as being aimed at increasing liquor sales.

Cogwheel Traffic Gains

While the aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch is constantly breaking its own record as to passengers carried in a single day, the famous cogwheel railroad up Mt. Washington is also establishing new records. Apparently the development of a new form of transportation up a mountain creates interest in all forms of mountain climbing transportation. The aerial tramway's record established one day last week is in excess of 2,500. The cogwheel railroad carried 727 passengers one day last week, to establish a new record. Its previous record for a single day was established two years ago, when the day's load was 659. In some ways, the two rides are in direct contrast. The tramway is a short fast ride directly through the air to the point of destination, while the cogwheel railroad is a long, slow, and winding ride. But those who make both climbs have the reward of obtaining extensive views of the White Mountains.

Arts and Crafts Fair

The fifth annual fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, held last week at the Chase Farm in Whitefield, saw all records for sales broken. Officials of the League estimate that the sales were 20 per cent ahead of any previous fair staged by the League, and attendance for the six days was placed at 12,000. People came from all over the country to attend the fair, where they saw various New Hampshire craftsmen plying their trades and offering their products for sale. During the last few years there has been increased interest in craft-work among the people of the State. Various agencies, especially the League of Arts and Crafts, have presented the crafts as a means by which small home industries may be established. It has had a particular appeal among the rural people as a small amount of cash means a lot to them. Some of these craftsmen market their own products, while others sell theirs through the stores maintained by the League. Old-fashioned weaving has been revived in a number of places. Blacksmiths have turned to the production of hardware and electric light fixtures. A number of women in Whitefield have found a good market for hand-knitted ski mittens.

R. I. to Study By-Pass Need In Providence Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17—A survey to determine the need and possible location of a highway by-pass around the business section of Providence has been started by the State Division of Public Works, Charles F. McElroy, Director of the Division, has announced.

Mr. McElroy has selected 20 stations, all on main highway arteries radiating from Providence and all about five miles outside the center of the city. Attendants will be posted at these stations 16 hours a day, when the survey is started, to interview motorists. The motorists will be asked where they entered the metropolitan area, what their destination is, and whether or not they intend to stop in the busines section.

Co-operating with Mr. McElroy's division is the State Division of Roads and Bridges. The Federal Bureau of Public Roads is lending technical guidance.

Through traffic between Boston and New York now is directed across downtown Providence because there is no satisfactory route skirting the business section. State officials believe the projected highway around the city would speed up through traffic and reduce traffic congestion in Providence.

City Officials Vote Themselves Pay Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Mayor and City Councilmen of Weston, W. Va., voted themselves a 5 per cent salary cut to carry out a retrenchment program. Reductions will be made in other City departments, it was decided.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with local showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southwest.

Maine: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer on the south coast tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Showers tonight and possibly Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, probably local showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; partly overcast, probably occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	94	Minneapolis	62	78
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	64	84	New York	78	92
Denver	60	78	Norfolk	76	94
Helena	50	76	Philadelphia	80	96
Kansas City	64	86	St. Louis	70	90
Los Angeles	62	74	San Francisco	58	64
Miami	82	86	Washington	80	94

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 17.
B—Maximum, Aug. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:16 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 4:44 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:13 p. m.

Firm Threatens to Quit As Taxi Drivers Strike

In Boston Today

Union Opposes Wage Reduction

All 120 taxi cabs of the Town Taxi, Inc., second largest taxi firm in Boston, were idle today as a result of a drivers' strike and a subsequent decision of the management to go out of business.

The strike began at 5 a. m. when pickets from Taxi Drivers Local Union No. 496 appeared at the company's garage in Roxbury. No attempt to operate the cabs was made by the management, which, instead, began removing the license plates from cabs.

The walkout followed efforts of the management to reduce hours and wages of its 140 drivers in what the Union said was violation of a one-year contract signed last Nov. 1. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has upheld the Union.

Cannot Operate

"We simply can't operate at the wages named in that agreement," said John T. Rockett, President of Town Taxi, Inc. "We can't make our expenses, let alone a profit.

"We have no choice, except to go out of business. I have ordered license plates removed from our cabs. It is true the drivers are not paid enough, but if we don't get the business, how can we pay the drivers more?

"The real trouble is that cab rates in Boston are too high. You can go only a few places for less than 80 or 85 cents. For such rates, there are too many cabs.

"I have proposed to the Police Commissioner (Joseph F. Timility) that the rates be cut in two. He was quite sympathetic, but the other taxi operators would not agree.

Five-Day Week

"I asked the drivers to go on a five-day week (at 37 per cent, instead of 40 per cent commission) until Sept. 15, when people will be back from the summer resorts, but they refused.

"I realize we have a contract which runs to next Nov. 1, but when you can't pay such wages, you must either break the contract or go out of business."

John V. Jenkins, President and Business Agent of the Drivers Union, which is affiliated with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union of the AFL, was skeptical as to the seriousness of Mr. Rockett's intention to go out of business.

"The cabs may be kept idle only for two or three or four months," he said. "That remains to be seen. His action is really the same as a lockout. Only time will tell whether he is bluffing or not."

The Union President agreed "there is no doubt there really are a lot of cabs. Besides the 120 of Mr. Rockett, there are 1,075 others in the City. But you can't convince me he doesn't make money on the drivers who gross more than the minimum."

Malden Boy Wins Freckle Contest

James Dineen of Malden, bespeckled with freckles, was judged the boy with the "most freckles" today at the third annual Freckle Contest of the Boys' Club of Boston. So many were the freckles on the boy's face that the number could not be ascertained. For his freckle distinction, he received a bicycle as first prize.

A baseball autographed by members of the Boston Red Sox, which any City youngster would be proud to own, went to Raymond Lightbody as the lad with the largest freckles.

Other prizes were awarded to boys with the smallest, and most outstanding freckles.

Cy Young, former pitcher for the Red Sox, judged the contest.

Hurley Stands On His Record

Gov. Charles F. Hurley opened his campaign for renomination at Hull, last night, asserting that if he were to begin his first Administration over again he would not change any of his acts.

Speaking at a testimonial dinner held in his honor, Mr. Hurley told the audience of 1,200 persons that he is the only Democrat in Massachusetts who can be elected Governor. The Governor's opponents for renomination are: Former Gov. James M. Curley, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Former Mayor of Cambridge, Richard M. Russell.

Mr. Hurley did not refer to his opponents by name.

Tobin Bars Mixing Politics and Jobs

Work in the Public Welfare Department and personal campaigning for public office are separate activities and must not continue, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin decided today.

The Mayor announced he had informed the Department to compel all employees who are candidates for public office to take leaves of absence while campaigning.

The Mayor said he was not interfering with other City Departments but that he felt that work in the Public Welfare Department is of such a nature that employees should not be allowed to campaign and work at the same time.

Several members of the Department have announced candidacies for office this fall.

Witnesses Going To Dies Inquiry

Edward F. Sullivan, special investigator for the Martin Dies Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, has arranged to leave for Washington tonight with a group of witnesses chosen from the nearly 50 persons he has interviewed here. He refused to name the members of the group in order to protect them from possible reprisals.

One of the party is Capt. Alvin I. Halpern of Brighton, former officer in the Loyalist Army in Spain, who reported that telephone calls have been received by his mother threatening injury to him unless he maintains silence on what he knows of Communist activities and plans.

Captain Halpern expects to present documentary evidence of such activities in connection with recruiting for the Spanish Loyalist cause in Boston, to the committee in Washington tomorrow.

It is expected that the committee will seek action through the Attorney General to put an end to such recruiting.

State High Court Gets Rail Dispute

A petition for a writ of mandamus was brought by the State Department of Public Utilities today to compel the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Old Colony Railroads to resume operation of a gasoline-electric train between Provincetown and Yarmouth—a service recently ordered abandoned by a Federal Court in New Haven, Conn.

Judge James J. Ronan, who heard the petition in the State Supreme Court, intimated that since an appeal to the United States Supreme Court is considered practically certain, he would not decide the case himself but would send it directly to the full bench of the State Supreme Court. In the meantime, he ordered the case continued until such time as the facts involved can be agreed upon.

Central Falls, R. I., Hopes to Reopen Huge Rayon Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Aug. 17—As Rhode Island goes into the business of getting new industry for every section of the State, Central Falls is conducting its own individual campaign.

The object of city officials is to have mill whistles blowing again at the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company, said once to have been the largest rayon plant in the world. It formerly employed about 5,000 workers.

In an effort to bring this about, members of the Board of Tax Assessors and other city officials conferred recently with officers of a large Providence screw machine products company. Local officials were optimistic after the conferences, although they said no decision had been reached.

The Waypoyset plant, once assessed for $868,006, went under the auctioneer's hammer on May 13. The real estate was bought by James C. Black. The textile machinery was bought by others and is being gradually removed.

GOP in Favor Of Reciprocity, Hamilton Says

Method of negotiating trade pacts criticized by Republican leader in Boston visit.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Far from opposing the principle of reciprocal trade treaties, the Republican Party actually favors them, indeed, originated the idea, declared John Hamilton, national GOP chairman, in an interview here today.

Mr. Hamilton, in Boston to address a group of some 2,000 Republican women at an outing at the Nahant Tennis Club, was eager to clear up any misunderstanding that might have resulted from certain specific criticisms of the reciprocal agreements which he made in Maine yesterday.

Any consideration of the treaties in New England is packed, of course, with political dynamite in view of the interest shown a year ago in the negotiations with Czechoslovakia, affecting New England shoes, and in the pending negotiations with Great Britain affecting textiles.

Taft Reciprocity

"The Republican party has never opposed the principle of reciprocity," Mr. Hamilton said. "In fact, the first such agreement ever negotiated was signed by the Republican President, William Howard Taft.

"We do, however, hold that these negotiations are treaties, and as such should be approved by the United States Senate. The present procedure calls them "agreements" and they are negotiated in star chamber session. We consider this contrary to good practice."

Mr. Hamilton remarked that Republican-sponsored amendments to the bill under which the State Department now negotiates reciprocal treaties, provided that representatives of labor, industry, and agriculture be heard before treaties were concluded.

His attack on the treaties, Mr. Hamilton said, was confined to the specific charge that the State Department was issuing misleading pamphlets regarding the effects of the negotiations. He said that certain booklets purporting to show the benefits of the program on individual states used comparative figures of widely different years in order to make an impression that is not accurate.

"This should not be done, especially in official State Department literature," Mr. Hamilton asserted.

Expect GOP Gain

Cheerful and full of zest, Mr. Hamilton said the Republican atmosphere of New England was especially gratifying to him. He forecast continued strong Republican Congressional delegations as result of the fall elections in New England and predicted that the Grand Old Party would pick up between 45 and 50 additional seats in the National House of Representatives, the principal increase coming in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

In the Senate he sees six to eight seats coming to the Republican side. This would not be a particularly favorable year for the Republicans, even under 1928 conditions, Mr. Hamilton pointed out, because of the preponderance of Southern States which elect Senators this year.

He spoke hopefully of the Republican Policy Committee, which is headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, former President of the University of Wisconsin.

"I think," he said, "they are working up the facts carefully and honestly and that they will have something sound to present to the Party."

Asked who he thought would be the next Republican presidential nominee, Mr. Hamilton smiled broadly and replied, "My job is to elect, not select."

Librarian Reports Increased Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Books on self-improvement are in tremendous demand with people in this vicinity according to Mrs. Elizabeth Singletary, Santa Clara County Librarian, who reports that non-fiction is leading in popularity. She said a surprisingly large number of younger people are interested in books on etiquette. Many readers are turning to philosophical and religious books. Mrs. Singletary declared the movies and radio programs have a great effect upon what people read.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. 3:33, 7:01, 10:13. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers. 2, 5:08, 8:16.

Uptown—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail Patrick. 2:40, 5:45, 8:45.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Irene Dunne, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alice Brady, Guy Kibbee and Eric Blore in "Joy of Living." Also "Josette," featuring Don Ameche, Simone Simon and Robert Young. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "The Toy Wife," featuring Melvyn Douglas, Luise Rainer, and Robert Young. Also "Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea.

State and Orpheum—

Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 4, 7:05 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:45, 8:50, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple, Scollay 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

University—
Robert Montgomery in "Night Must Fall." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck in "Always Goodbye." Also "Fast Company," with Florence Rice and Melvyn Douglas.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Gateway," starring Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. Also "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster.

Strand—
Patric Knowles and Beverly Roberts in "Expensive Husbands." Also "Hollywood Cowboy," with George O'Brien. Tomorrow: "Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen. Also Dick Foran in "Prairie Thunder."

Tremont—
Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow, William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "A Family Affair," with Lionel Barrymore.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Racket Busters," with Humphrey Bogart, George Brent, Gloria Dickson and Walter Abel. Fenway: 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Mr. Chump," with Johnnie Davis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

Few plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also "Night Club Scandal," featuring John Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Find What's Wrong," "The Forgotten Step," "Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime School," with Humphrey Bogart. 3:35, 5:35, 9:40. Also Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in "Fools for Scandal." 2, 5, 8.

Boston—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Kidnapped." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "He Couldn't Say No," with Frank McHugh. 9:30, 11:15 a. m., 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:15.

Era of Shipmasters Recalled at Wiscasset

(Continued from Page 9)

tury, these earliest settlers were forced to leave during the days of King Philip's War, and no permanent resettlement took place until 1729. Since the region was thickly wooded and Sheepscot Bay was an excellent harbor for ocean-going sailing vessels, Wiscasset became in the last of the eighteenth century and in the first years of the nineteenth an important seaport, larger even than Portland. Trade boomed, money flowed in, and ship captains and owners vied with each other in the erection of beautiful and costly homes.

On their many voyages, ship captains returned with exceptional furnishings, luxuries from many parts of the world. In the White Mansion may be seen clearance papers issued to Samuel Rider, commander of the brig Nancy. The paper is printed in four languages and states that the boat is bound for the Barbados with boards, shingles, staves, beef, pork, fish, and flour. It is signed by James Madison, Secretary of State and issued in 1804 with Thomas Jefferson's name as President of the United States at a time when all Europe was in the throes of the Napoleonic struggle.

The White Mansion, which was built as a result of this general town prosperity made by landing cargoes in Europe despite Napoleon's continental blockade, contains many other fine pieces in its collection, among which are, the first spinet brought into Maine, Marie Antionette's favorite sewing chair (brought with many other personal effects to Wiscasset when there was a plot to rescue the unfortunate queen from a Paris prison), and most interesting to bibliophiles will be a complete "Infant's Library," containing many tiny volumes "lavishly" illustrated with woodcuts. The only clue to the date of publication is a reference to "our reigning sovereign George III."

Much has been written of Maine's first jail at York, but the one at Wiscasset if not quite so old has granite walls whose stones are of formidable proportions. Malefactors might still shudder at its small barred windows and consider their incarceration no laughing matter when once the three-pound keys had turned in their locks.

Paneling and Fireplaces

Architecturally interesting inside and out is the Hodge House, now the home of Miss Alice Taylor and Mrs. Joseph Hubbard. This house has been selected recently by the Historic American Buildings Survey "as possessing historic or architectural interest," and a "record of its present appearance and condition has been made and deposited for permanent reference in the Library of Congress." Portions of the interior have been sought by museums specializing in Colonial settings. It is extremely rich in wood paneling in which have been inserted gracefully designed fireplaces. No less than five rooms have so been enriched, each different, each complete with original hardware.

The Chase Mansion may have been the forerunner of the modern duplex. The house was constructed originally with each side having identical floor plans, two front doors, but one imposing stairway giving access at the top to balconies on either side leading in turn to the second floor rooms. The house was built by two friends, that their families might be closely united. History does not record how well this domestic experiment worked out. At a later date the house became the home of Captain Jonathan Edward Scott, a noted ship master, and the interior arrangement was altered under his direction.

The Chase Mansion houses a veritable museum of interesting things. Theodosia Burr's andirons are in one fireplace. Another fireplace exquisitely carved pictures in low relief Perry's naval victory at Niagara. Among the pewter collection are two quaint spirit lamps, the smaller being known as a "sparking light" which enabled a young man to enjoy pleasant conversation with a young lady until it flickered and went out; whereupon he was expected to leave. The other was called a "courting light," and was of more generous proportions but the same restrictions governed its use.

The doorways of the Sortwell Mansion and the Richard Hawley Tucker House, now owned by Miss Eckhart, are the work of the finest of ship carpenters, masters of design and craftsmanship. The Wiscasset Library, once the home of the second bank founded in Maine, houses an interesting collection of clothes and objects of historic interest. No museum could hold, nor no article this size could begin to describe the manifold treasures contained in Wiscasset. In the seven hours (11 a. m. to 6 p. m.) that the houses are on display, a bewildering pageant of canopy beds, chests, secretaries, chairs, tables, grandfather clocks, original wall paper rare books, pewter, silver, glassware, china, and wondrous articles from the Orient awaits those who like to immerse themselves in the past.

F. W. S.

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BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Third Term Mandatory, Montana Democrat Says

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (AP)—Representative Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana, asserted today President Roosevelt will be forced to run for a third term because "there is no one now in sight who could successfully carry on his program."

Mr. O'Connell said the President is determined to pass measures for government use and control of money in credit, and a plan for industrial expansion through co-operation of government, business and labor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Aug. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Only 12 Days to Register

Residents of Boston who expect to vote in the forthcoming State primaries and election were warned today that only 12 more days remain in which to register at City Hall.

There will be no registration on the Sundays, Aug. 21 and 28, and final day for new voters to register is Wednesday, Aug. 31.

No resident of Boston who is not registered with the Municipal Election Commission will be allowed to enter the polls either at the primaries on Sept. 20 or at the State election on Nov. 8.

Those who have not registered previously, or who have moved here recently, or who have changed their address since they last voted should make sure they are on the list by calling at the Election Commissioner's office, located on the first floor of City Hall Annex.

It has been pointed out that many persons who think they are registered, are not. More often than not such persons have not been home when the police took January listings, and their names may have been taken from the lists.

Those who wish to vote and have any doubt about eligibility should make every effort to register. Qualifications include:

Six-months' residence in Boston.

United States citizenship.

Ability to read five lines of the United States Constitution in English.

Ability to write your name.

Hours of registration are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, and from 9 a. m. to 12 noon Saturdays.

Her Happy Armful

By a Staff Photographer

Norma Anderson

Arlington, Mass., girl, holds a bunch of the new gladiolus "Tyrian Princess" from the Wentworth Gardens, Battle Creek, Michigan.

New England Gladiolus Show Considered Best Ever Seen in Boston

Working all night last night the members and exhibitors at the nineteenth annual exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society have prepared one of the finest shows of this popular flower ever staged in New England. The show is at Horticultural Hall, Boston, and will be open free to the public from 2 until 9 today and from 9 until 9 tomorrow.

The colorful displays exhibited by the various large commercial growers run the gamut of colors that hybridizers have developed for gladiolus. This includes all colors but blue and some of the lavender "glads" are beginning to approach that difficult shade. This year Boston is fortunate in having so many exhibitors from distant points. The most outstanding of these is George T. Wentworth of Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. Wentworth has taken the entire stage in the Lecture Hall to show his new and unintroduced seedlings, many of which have never been exhibited and none of which has been exhibited in New England.

At the far end of Exhibition Hall is a delightful display of Mr. Carson Stewart of Burg Hill, Ohio, arranged by a Boston florist against a background of green lattice work and New England evergreens.

The trustees of the Society are very pleased to offer as a special attraction this year an exhibition of paintings featuring gladiolus by Harold F. Lindergreen of Wellesley Hills. Mr. Lindergreen will be remembered as the artist whose recent show at Doll & Richards Gallery received favorable mention for the excellent treatment of floral subjects.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** "Living History": story of quantity production.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Bobby Hackett, trumpeter, and his jam band; Joan Edwards, songs; Modernaires, quartet. Specialties: Belle Fehnstock's "Cafe Society"; "Muskrat Ramble" and "Sensation," by Mr. Hackett; Ray Scott's "Minuet in Jazz."

9:00 **WNAC** Town Hall Varieties: Colonel Stoopnagle in impersonation of Capt. "Bob" Bartlett, Arctic sailor; Merry Macs, mixed quartet; Hayseed Stock Company; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

9:00 **WBZ** National High School Orchestra and Band concert; Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, A. R. McAllister, Graham Overgard, conductors. Features: excerpts from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 (Italian).

9:30 **WNAC** "For Men Only": Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing; Jan Peerce, tenor; Mrs. Dorothy Hall, amateur radio operator who contacted lonely Pitcairn Island, guests.

9:30 **WEEI** "Blue Velvet Music": orchestra, Mark Warnow, conductor; Barry Wood, Hollace Shaw, soloists. Features: Warnow 'Swing Fugue" and "Little Symphony," Ray Scott's "Powerhouse," "Yankee Doodle," in three composers' styles.

10:00 **WEEI** "The Word Game," with Max Eastman: team of five New York newspaper workers to compete.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Who Sang It?"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Organ recital	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 CBS dance music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Doris Rhodes, songs	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Concert Hour"
7:15 Piano recital	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Music of the Masters"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing music	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Ger'y's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Silhouettes in Blue";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	"Varieties"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Joseph Usifer's Orch.	vocalists	Mitchell Ayres's Orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	National High School	"Town Hall Varieties";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	Orchestra and Band	Col. Stoopnagle; music	"Novelty Choir"	tory in Action"
9:30 "Blue Velvet"; so-	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 loists; orchestra	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra; guests	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game";	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Football banquet; noted	"An Irish Lilt"
10:15 Max Eastman	Network sports	Class and Dance	speakers	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Dance orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 V. Lopez's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charley Eckel's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Sammie Kaye's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Shep Fields's Orchestra	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Popular songs	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; orch.;	Talk; "Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	soloists; news	"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	**Bestowing of law de-**	Hillbilly songs
11:15 "Morning Moods"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**gree on President**	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	**Roosevelt, at Queens**	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	**University convocation**	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Town"	News; feature; weather	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Commentator	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program.	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	Denver Darling and his	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"Hum and Strum"	"Trail Blazers	"Bert and Bob"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Signor Carmello"	Joyce Trio; orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Popular song duo
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Local sports	Federal Theater Pre-
2:30 "Southern Cruise"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	sents; drama
2:45 **Pres. Roosevelt**	Hymns of All Churches	Household talk	Sport reports	**President Roosevelt, in-**
3:00 U. S. Army Band	**Opening ceremonies of**	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Red Sox - Philadelphia**	**ternational bridge**
3:15 U. S. Army Band	**new Thousand Islands**	"Ma Perkins"	**baseball game**	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch.	**international bridge;**	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Red Sox - Philadelphia**	Sport reports
3:45 Ray Block's Orch.	**President Roosevelt**	"The Guiding Light"	**baseball game**	Sport reports
4:00 "Summertime Sere-	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	**Red Sox - Philadelphia**	Sport reports
4:15 nade"; organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	**baseball game**	"Melody Parade"
4:30 Baritone recital	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack," songs	**Red Sox - Philadelphia**	Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	**baseball game**	Sport relay
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Voters' campaign	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Musicalogues"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven's Orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With	**Vallee Hour: Walter**	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch	America"; speakers	**Hampden; Zasu Pitts;**	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Ruth Nigey, songs
8:30 Network program	"Port of Missing Hits"	**John Sebastian; How-**	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 Network program	"Port of Missing Hits"	**ard and Shelton**	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	**Pulitzer Prize Play:**	**Toronto Promenade**	Billy Losser's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	**Eugene O'Neill's**	**Symphony Orchestra**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	**"Strange Interlude."**	**Toronto Promenade**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	**Part I.**	**Symphony Orchestra**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 **"Essays in Music";**	"People I Have Known";	**Music Hall: Bob Burns;**	"Press Time"; news-	Dance orchestra
10:15 **concert orchestra**	variety program	**James Stewart; Marie**	paper game; music	Dance orchestra
10:30 **"Americans at**	"People I Have Known";	**Wilson; Nina Gastoni;**	Concert Revue; soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 **Work"; interviews**	variety program	**chorus; orchestra**	chorus; Henry Weber's	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Bill Losser's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

State to Study Pay in Stores At Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17 — State Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon announces that his Department will soon undertake a survey of the department stores to determine the advisability of recommending a State minimum wage order.

Minimum wage orders for women and minors in the jewelry and garment trades have already been made mandatory and are said to be operating satisfactorily.

Mr. McMahon said that the survey is the result of complaints about working conditions in some stores. Several departments in the stores are working under union agreements but most of the sales force are said to be without representation.

Mr. McMahon pointed out that the situation does not come within the scope of the Federal wage and hour law, effective next October, because the industry is primarily intrastate, instead of interstate in operation.

Hours Women Work Checked in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Compliance with the 48-hour-week law for women in Virginia is being checked as rapidly as possible.

All of the larger employers are said to have complied with the law, but some who employ one, two, or three women in restaurants and shops do not yet seem to understand the law. Beauty parlors are included.

City Provides Home Away From Blasting

By the Associated Press

Woonsocket, R. I., Aug. 17

The City of Woonsocket will provide the family of Euclid Dansereau with a free tenement as long as blasting operations continue at the municipal quarry, located near their home, Mayor Joseph Pratt announced yesterday.

Blasting at the quarry made his home unlivable, Mr. Dansereau claimed. City authorities said the blasting had to go on to supply rock for many street projects. The City agreed to house the family elsewhere until the blasting is over.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Regardless of whether it's back to school or back to the office, or back into household harness after a vacation, you'll probably want to blossom out in something that looks a little more fall-ish, and less pastel! In something like a "L'Aiglon" frock . . . as offered at R. H. Stearns. Personally we would choose the plaid one that's made up in seal crepe, woven of Enka rayon . . . because it will wash beautifully, and it has just-above-the-elbow sleeves, and a white collar that turns back and shows its revers; which gives the dress that fresh-as-a-daisy look. It's a plaid print on a background that brings in black, green, navy, rust, green, or brown. There are something like five other fall L'Aiglon models from which to choose, though, if this isn't to your taste. The price is $6.50, in the Budget Shop on the fifth floor.

T. D. Whitney's dirndls take care of this business of working yourself into your clothes in the early morning . . . by buttoning all the way up the front. This time in an India print design; and the waistline is all shirred into place with Lastex. For only $2. Grand to slip into at almost any time of the day.

Feminine Bag for Frivolity

Don't you sometimes wish for a bag that's a bit on the dressier side? A bag that's a bit more on the graceful side, for your non-shopping, and decidedly frivolous moments? We have . . . and we know where there's just such a bag, at Slattery's . . . and for only $5. It's made of fine black suede and black satin. That is, the bag itself is suede, but the good old-fashioned drawstring that we see so little of nowadays, which of course draws the top of the bag right to a close, is of black satin. Lined with taffeta, and equipped with mirror and comb. And then, just by way of making things even more feminine, there's a narrow satin ruffle running right around the top. The bag, all drawn up, is rather long and pouchy, but not too big; clever bits of shirring adding to the interest. A "Mam'selle" bag . . . and if this is a sample, we'll keep our eye out for more of their offerings for you.

Light Platters Of Aluminum

Every time we've been into Jordan Marsh's and seen these platters at a special price we felt we shouldn't mention them because the price would probably be up before you could take advantage of the information. But we kept seeing the offer repeated . . . and are now informed that the price will be the same for another little while, so we'll tell you that here's a grand buy for $2.98. Regardless of whether it's for yourself, or a gift. The trays, platters, and bowls are of hand-forged aluminum . . . and they're quite lovely. Borders or centers have been decorated with floral, fruit, or ship designs, and some have forged handles and all the other things that make handcrafted items so lovely and different. Best of all, the aluminum is stainless and nontarnishable . . . and everybody almost gasps when they pick them up. For they're unbelievably light! We're sure you'd be pleased if you stocked up on them by phone; sight unseen.

White Woolen Dress at $20

A white woolen dress isn't exactly easy to find, we know. Perhaps that's why they're so attractive when you do find one. Anyhow, we saw one at Jay's that's most unusual, in that it's all white, yet the two different kinds of knitting effects are such that it's striped. We mean one wide stripe is flat, and the next is a bit on the nubby side. It has long tight sleeves, and the turn back collar runs right down into the dress. Which by the way buttons from top to bottom with white buttons. Less than $20.

Map Kerchief For the Patriots

If the girl is from Massachusetts she may want to be real patriotic about the fact, and doll up her side of the room with words to that effect. With a Massachusetts Map Kerchief, for one thing. She can buy one of these big affairs at R. H. Stearns, on the street floor, for a lone dollar, and either tack it on the wall by means of thumb tacks, or frame it herself in an inexpensive frame. But if that idea doesn't appeal to her, she'll see that she wears it as a scarf with her polo coat, or as a kerchief wrapping for her head. For that fashion is still an accepted bit of millinery!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Georgia Viaduct Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARTOWN, Ga.—Rights-of-way for the $125,000 viaduct here, which has been approved for over two years as a federal aid project, have at last been secured and the crossing hazard project can be undertaken immediately, city commissioners of Cedartown stated.

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone
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MEN!
Please note that wash suits are specially priced during August. Shore routes.
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SHONINGER GULBRANSEN WHITNEY
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the Finest in Pianos and Organs
In complete control of the families of the founders . . .
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BOSTON

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Brookline's Most Fashionable and Largest Fur Salon

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REGULARLY $550
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The aristocrat of all-occasion furs—smart, slenderizing models.
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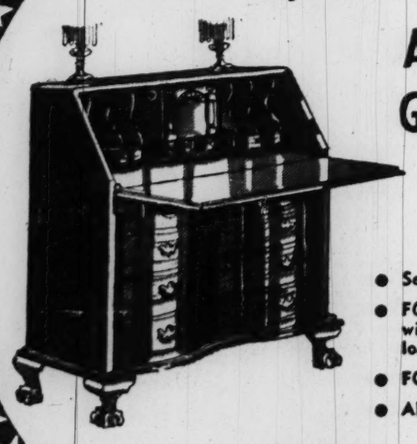

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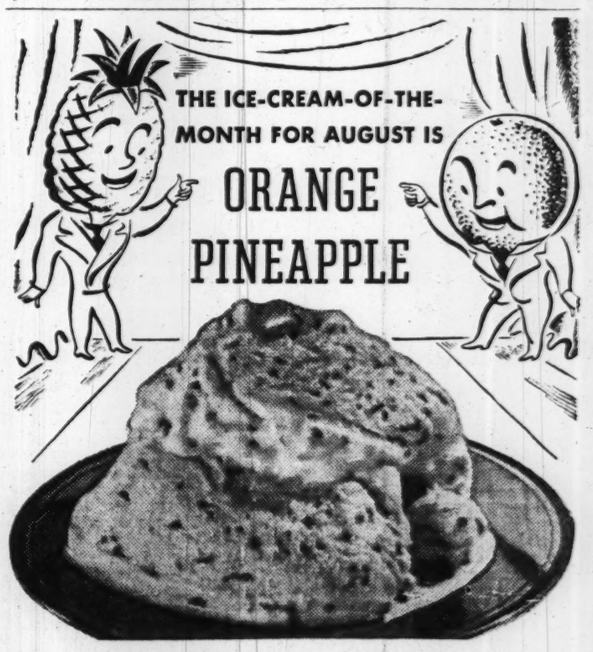

• YES, fresh oranges and Hawaiian pineapple blended together in that creamy, smooth Sealtest Ice Cream to make a taste treat you'll long remember. Be sure to try Orange Pineapple—it's an ice cream you'll want to have often during August!

Listen to the new Sealtest Daytime Radio Program, "Your Family and Mine," N. B. C. Red Network, Monday through Friday, at 5:30 to 5:45, E. D. T.

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Commerce and Finance

Railroads as a Whole May Break Even on July Performance

Business and Industry

Wheat Agreement Among Nations Is Bruited in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government farm experts, disturbed by the prospective huge wheat surplus this year, said they were studying the possibility of obtaining a long-term agreement among wheat exporting nations for a quota system to stabilize world wheat sales.

Two other plans which might be put into operation more rapidly, also are under consideration for this year's crop:

1. A stop-gap program of export subsidies designed to put 100,000,000 bushels of this year's crop on world markets.
2. Loans to China for the purchase of American flour.

Secretary Wallace mentioned the latter after discussing with President Roosevelt the chances of expanding sales of wheat abroad.

World Crop Large

"We would like to be sure of marketing 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in world markets this year," the Secretary said.

A "grave question" is involved, he said, because the world wheat crop is bigger this year than last, when foreign markets absorbed 98,000,000 bushels from American farms.

Mr. Wallace mentioned wheat export subsidies as a possibility when he discussed the 1939 program with wheat area leaders here last week, but added that a permanent system of "dumping wheat" on world markets would be "dynamite."

The Secretary and other top ranking Administration farm leaders frankly admit that this year's bumper wheat and cotton crops may provide a crucial test of their attempts at crop control.

Much Extra Wheat

Mr. Wallace said the large crops elsewhere in the world, the downturn in business and consumer buying power, and unsettled world marketing conditions, also were providing material for the test.

World wheat production for 1938 is estimated at more than 4,000,000,000 bushels. Canada, Argentina, Russia and other nations have extra wheat to sell.

Mr. Wallace told wheat growers it was doubtful that the United States could export 50,000,000 bushels this season "unless we take some special types of action designed to hold on to our fair share of the world wheat trade."

CHICAGO (AP)—Bartlett Frazier Company said: "Attention is being attracted to the AAA plan for reducing wheat acreage. Should the plan succeed, many can envision great activity in the spring when crop conditions play an important part in making prices. A crop scare on a materially reduced acreage might prove doubly effective."

Chicago Utility Furthers Program Of Retiring Debts

CHICAGO (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Company, on October 1 will take another step in its program for retiring and refunding debts of associated companies in order to simplify the capital structures and reduce interest charges.

On that date Public Service Company of Northern Illinois will retire $18,876,000 of its first and refunding mortgage bonds due in 1956. Funds for redemption will be supplied by Edison. The bonds carry a 5 per cent coupon. Edison recently sold securities at 3½ per cent.

The Public Service bonds will be retired at 100 plus accrued interest and a premium of 10 per cent.

Edison now has a $73,000,000 debt refunding program before the Securities and Exchange Commission. This includes $33,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and $40,000,000 of debentures. Part of the proceeds will be used to retired $25,000,000 of Public Service 5 per cent bonds. Consummation of this program will leave outstanding about $80,000,000 of Public Service bonds as well as other issues of Edison and subsidiaries. No refunding program for these issues has been announced.

U. S.-Puerto Rico Lines to Raise Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased freight rates will become effective Sept. 21 on some ship lines linking Puerto Rico and American Atlantic and Gulf ports, J. T. Lennon, Secretary of the United States Atlantic & Gulf-Puerto Rico Conference, said.

Mr. Lennon did not reveal the size of the increase but said individual carriers would quote the new rates to shippers upon application.

He said the new rates would be charged by the five members of the conference: Baltimore Insular Line, Bull Insular Line, Lykes Brothers, Waterman Steamship Corp., and the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.

Department Store Sales 12 P. C. Below Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Department store sales during the week ended Aug. 6 were 12 per cent below the like week last year, according to the Federal Reserve Board. For the seven-day period ended a week earlier, the board said, they were 11 per cent below a year ago. Sales during the four weeks ended Aug. 6 were 11 per cent below the corresponding period last year, whereas they declined 10 per cent for the four-week period ended July 30.

Reserve economists attribute the decline in the past three weeks to the hotter weather. The decline compared with a year ago is in part due to a drop of 7 per cent in department store prices.

NEW YORK—Reflecting unfavorable shopping weather, department store sales in the New York district for the week ended Aug. 6 declined 14.4 per cent under the like 1937 week, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Wall Street Looks Again At Some Economic Theories

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Taking advantage of the current stalemate in the stock market, with volume running only about 600,000 shares while the market takes stock of its recent hunches, swivel-chair theorists here in Wall Street are taking stock of the current state of political economy and finding it rather parlous. A lot of old ideas have been about played out and no new ones are taking their place, and contradictions are thought to crop up on all sides.

Most obvious of the played-out ideas are those embedded in farm legislation, it is felt. The present Farm Act, passed in February of this year, is the fifth Act in the price-stabilization drama of the nineteen-thirties. In the previous generation farm aid had been attempted in the form of loans, beginning with the set-up of the Federal Land Bank in 1916.

The farm aid drama before that one lasted about a century and was woven around the easy-money plot, beginning with state banks and ending with the silver agitation. The five Acts of the present drama were Mr. Hoover's Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, which ended with the Farm Board's loss of $350,000,000 on a $500,000,000 gamble; the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of 1935, which had to be dropped because it was too rigid, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, which had to be improved because it let cotton down to 7½ cents and wheat down to $1, and the latest Act which has brought half the country's cotton into the Government's hands and bids fair to put a further 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn into Government non-recourse "loans."

A singular similarity is seen between the remarks of President Hoover when he signed the first of these Acts and President Roosevelt when he signed the latest. The first said "After many years of contention we have at last made a constructive start at agricultural relief with the most important measure ever passed by Congress in aid of a single industry." The second said, "The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 represents the winning of one more battle for an underlying farm policy that will endure. Therefore it is historic legislation." Already there is talk of the Administration's turning to the "export debenture" plan, a euphemy for dumping which George Peek tried in vain to sell to Mr. Wallace a few years ago.

Old Quantity Theory

Another economic theory which seems to have gone to the waste-basket on practical test is the good old quantity theory. Apart from its more elastic variation, such as the M times V over P variation on the "if we had some ham, and some eggs, we'd have some ham-and-eggs" concept (money times velocity divided by price equals national income) the simpler notion that increasing the quantity of money increases prosperity has suffered a sad fate, whatever is taken for the quantity—our gold reserves, which are now 3¼ times those of 1929, our excess reserves, which are about 60 times those of 1929, our bank deposits, which are almost back again to 1929 levels, or our money in circulation, which is perhaps 50 per cent above 1929.

The explanation is that velocity has fallen, and the difficulty with applying the quantity theory to velocity is viewed here as something akin to the difficulty about catching a bird by salting its tail.

On the other hand, while farm aid and credit management seem about played out, no new plans seem in evidence which have not been tried before. Latest trial balloon for new bank legislation at the next session of Congress, is for taking the limit off the Reserve Board's power to increase reserve requirements, thus merely adding to the bag of psychological tricks which have been found in the past either ineffective or too effective.

More Contradictions

In addition, local observers note more and more contradictions in modern economic theorizing. For example the increase in the national debt is hailed as a good thing because it causes more bank deposits to be created, which is supposed to mean more purchasing power in the hands of the public, yet a furtive feeling persists even in Washington that the increase of the national debt is not a good thing. Then the increase in the Government's holdings of farm crops is called a bad thing, and so is the seemingly inextinguishable productivity of our economy which it reflects. Yet, on the other hand, the increase in the Government's holdings of gold, which nobody ever wants except for hoarding, is regarded as a good thing, now, because the credit structure is nominally built on it, but a year ago it was considered as a bad thing, and increases were "sterilized" against their theoretically normal effect on business psychology.

Capping the whole thing, it is felt, is the absurdity of a government, or an economy, running further and further into debt, by making more and more promises to deliver gold, while trying vainly to prevent accumulating more and more of the essential commodities by which it is fed and clothed, but not knowing how to base its promising on them.

The excessive farm production steadily going into Government coffers is the tangible expression of the country's slack productive capacity, which for lack of other outlet is demanded back into farm production. The ideal notion of basing the country's credit structure on its productive capacity, some people feel, might here be realized. But instead it is still based on gold, and the Government is doing all it can—even to the point of dumping abroad—to get rid of the actual surplus of what constantly and "unconsciously" (as the planners would put it), tends toward a surplus economy instead of a scarcity economy. We "inflate" half-heartedly for fear it will drive prices too high, and peg prices half-heartedly for fear it will cost too much, and, in general, practising economists are as much at sea, for lack of principles or standards, as an individual is who tries to get along without them.

China's Business Seen Hard Hit By Foreign Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The report of the German Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai for the business year 1937-38 clearly indicates the effect which the Japanese invasion has had upon Chinese business.

For the first half of 1937, marked improvement in almost all branches was reported. Railways and roads were under construction, air traffic was on the increase, Chinese industry was growing, savings mounting up, and Chinese credit was becoming firmer. The trend during the first half of 1937 continued the movement recorded in 1936. In the earlier period exports had risen by 22 per cent and imports by 10 per cent as compared with 1935. Currency was steady and Chinese agriculture and foreign trade generally showed healthy developments, the chamber report recalls.

Then came the Japanese invasion and this report shows how from province to province business was crippled in the latter months of 1937. Export contracts were canceled and great losses on the exchange followed. Imported goods could not be delivered and storage charges mounted from month to month, so that business, the chamber declares, became impossible.

The Chamber of Commerce maintains that the international transport insurance companies failed to help the businessman in his hour of greatest need. Particular dissatisfaction is shown in the report with the German insurance companies for demanding much higher additional premiums for storage in emergency ports than did the English companies.

The report is regarded here as indicating how the German businessmen in China feel about the war in the Far East and where their commercial sympathies lie.

ICC Approves Collection, Delivery Service Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved schedules filed by three eastern railroad systems providing for charges ranging from 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds for performing collection and delivery service on less-than-carload freight.

The schedules which were filed by the New York Central, Delaware & Hudson and Boston & Maine go into effect Aug. 15.

The commission's approval was given when it voted not to suspend the schedules which had been protested by certain shippers and other interested parties.

Decline in Retail Prices in July Is Smallest in Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July retail prices recorded the smallest monthly decline since the present downturn began on Sept. 1, of last year, according to the Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index. Prices on Aug. 1, showed a decline of two-tenths of one per cent, as compared with July 1. However, prices showed a decline of 7.6 per cent below the corresponding period a year ago. Prices have also declined 7.8 per cent below last year's high and are only 1.2 per cent above the 1936 low. At one time prices last year were close to 10 per cent above the 1936 low, as contrasted with the decline of 7.6 per cent today. The index of 90.0. (Jan. 3, 1931— ... is the lowest since Sept. 1, 1936.

While all of the major subdivisions of the index receded during the month, the decline was comparatively nominal, with practically no changes in piece goods and infants' wear. Even men's and women's apparel, as well as home furnishings, receded less than one-half of one per cent.

There was a greater number of items which showed no changes during the month. Items which showed declines included silks and cotton wash goods, sheets and blankets, aprons and house dresses, furs and women's shoes. In the men's apparel group, hosiery, underwear, hats and caps, and clothing as well as shoes, declined. Only shoes declined in the infants' wear group. Furniture, floor coverings, electrical household appliances, as well as luggage also receded.

The declining trend in retail prices, evidenced for close to a year, shows signs of having run its course. The decline has slowed up considerably in the past 90 days, according to A. W. Zelomek, Economist under whose supervision the Index is compiled. There are no indications, however, of an immediate sharp advance. A period of restricted fluctuation is likely.

Quebec Province Gold Output Shows Increase

QUEBEC, Que. (CP) — Quebec Province's production of gold for the first six months of 1938 was 424,536 ounces, increase of 84,279 ounces over last year's total for the corresponding period, Quebec Mines Bureau announced. Total for June, 1938, was 64,411 ounces.

Other metals also were up for the halfyear period, silver mines yielding 518,271 ounces, and copper 54,093,651 pounds against 332,893 ounces and 39,160,684 pounds for the 1937 six-month period, respectively.

Asbestos production was 132,170 tons, against 197,746 last year.

Heavier Traffic Pulls Railroads Out of Slough

Even under the handicap of record high wage scales, of which there is little immediate prospect of modification, the nation's railroads, with the assistance of a moderate lift in operating revenues and by dint of rigid economies and maintenance curtailment, have been turning in an improving performance since April.

The normal seasonal trend, of course, now favors the carriers, which ordinarily make their best earnings in the late summer and autumn, and this could be accentuated with a genuine improvement in general business and industrial conditions.

Rate of Decline Slows

June, latest month for which figures are complete, showed the smallest percentage decline in gross—19.7 per cent in comparison with a year ago—since January, which showed a loss of 15.8 per cent. June also produced much the largest net railway operating income of the year, i. e., $25,000,803 for the Class I roads. While this represented a very severe shrinkage from a year ago, viz., 57.9 per cent, it was the smallest decline this year so far. The railroads were probably about $16,000,000 short of covering fixed charges in June, against a deficit after charges of $25,502,501 in May and $33,483,079 in April.

Indications are that both gross and net railway operating income in July probably reached a new high for the year, with the likelihood that the railroads as a whole were near a break-even basis after fixed charges in that month. Current traffic trends also suggest that August will continue the improving trend with probably the smallest declines in both gross and net operating income from a year ago so far registered. Estimates are that the roads as a whole will be in the black after charges for the month.

Lending encouragement are the marked turns for the better taken by such representative systems as Pennsylvania in the East and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in the West. The Pennsylvania reported a June surplus after charges of $1,140,363, against deficits in previous months and a surplus after charges of $2,723,960 in June, 1937. The six months deficit after charges was reduced to $4,499,776, which should not be difficult for this big system to make up in coming months.

Atchison Income

Atchison showed June net railway operating income nearly up to the level of a year ago. But for a substantial pension credit taken in June, 1937, net operating income for the month this year would have exceeded that of a year ago. The road was substantially in the black after fixed charges in May and June. Indications are that net railway operating income for July will be substantially the same as that of last year and that the road probably earned sufficient surplus after charges last month to wipe out the accumulated deficit after charges of the first six months.

The following shows the trend of earnings of Class 1 roads for the first six months of 1938 (000 omitted):

	Op. revenues	% decl. fr 1937	Net ry. op inc.	% decl. fr 1937
January	$279,258	15.8	$6,920	82.8
February	251,174	21.9	*2,138	105.5
March	283,075	25.0	14,470	79.3
April	268,269	23.8	9,237	80.9
May	272,665	22.6	16,496	62.7
June	283,140	19.7	25,000	57.9

*Deficit.

All Foreign Traders' Frozen Credits May Be Thawed by Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—According to the Compensations Office of the Central Bank here, Chile expects to have thawed all frozen credits of foreign traders by the end of the present year. This means that it will have taken seven years of compensation trade with 10 European countries to liquidate the credits blocked in pesos after the 1931 exchange crisis.

It is emphasized, however, that although nearly all back debts have now been paid, it is and will continue to be necessary to continue compensation trade on the basis of bilateral pacts with the majority of European countries. The United States and Great Britain are the only two main traders on a free exchange with Chile.

Experience has worked out three different systems of compensation trade, according to the Chilean export commodities:

In the first place there is agricultural produce and certain metals and manufactures which are compensated in full with imported merchandise without allotting anything to frozen credits. Secondly, there are other products, chiefly nitrate, which allow 15-30 per cent for back debt payments at a 3d. gold peso rate of exchange. Only nitrate has been able to support this exchange loss.

Finally, copper, which governs various treaties, has been given a different regimen. Some have been left entirely free from compensation, others in similar conditions to agricultural products and others similar to nitrate, and some "left till later." In reality, what has happened is that, owing to the superiority of Chilean copper for war purposes and to the fact that exporters do not accept compensation in any form, in all cases the commodity has been left either expressly or tacitly free.

Road Leases Diesel Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has signed a contract with the Electro-Motive Corporation for the leasing of 16 Diesel-electric locomotives, with an option to buy, according to Railway Age. The Chicago Great Western Railroad has entered into a contract with the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company for the leasing of 50 steel box cars of 50 tons capacity each, with an option to buy.

Employment Drops Total of 3,340,000

By the Associated Press

New York

The National Industrial Conference Board, reporting on a recent survey, said the total employment in June showed a decline of 3,340,00 persons from September, 1937, the high month in employment in the recovery movement.

In the same period, the Conference Board said, there was an increase of 79,000 persons in the regular Federal, state, and local government pay rolls.

This does not include the emergency forces in WPA and CCC.

Continued Upturn In Steel Industry Expected by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fundamentally conditions are still encouraging for a continued upward trend of at least moderate proportions in the steel industry, although the recovery pace in operations and new business has slackened, says Iron Age.

Steel ingot output for the current week is estimated at 41 per cent, up one point over last week. A part of the gain is attributable to the building up of stocks of raw steel, as some companies find they cannot give the quick deliveries that are demanded by customers unless they have ingots and billets on hand.

Much of the slow improvement that is taking place comes from widely scattered buying, usually in small lots. In specific items, structural steel is showing a greater gain than other products, largely through the impetus of Government-financed projects, as private undertakings are still greatly in a minority.

There is keen price competition on fabricated structural steel and reinforcing bars. On the latter product concessions of several dollars a ton below published resale prices have been given.

Production of automobiles is expected to start an ascending scale, starting this week, Ford and Willys having resumed assemblies of 1938 models and other makers are to follow shortly on 1939 models. Steel orders from Detroit against recent commitments are gaining, but no further placing of new business is expected until September, when initial runs on new models will have been nearly completed.

This week's steel production rates show steadiness at Pittsburgh, where a 30 per cent average continues, a two point gain to 36 per cent at Chicago, a one point gain at Youngstown to 42 per cent, a four point gain in the Cleveland-Lorain area to 40 per cent, a four point rise in southern Ohio to 58 per cent, while the Wheeling-Weirton district up four points to 74 per cent, continues to lead the industry.

Great Britain's Silk Trade Is Hit By Japanese Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACCLESFIELD, Eng. — This famous center of the British silk industry has passed from prosperity to depression during recent years, with the result that overtures are to be made to the Government in an endeavor to check the rising tide of unemployment in the town's staple industry.

Japanese competition has made serious inroads into the Macclesfield silk trade, so much so that imports of one line of Japanese fabrics have risen from 100,000 square yards to 5,000,000 square yards in five years.

Prices Too Competitive

Today manufacturers here complain that at the price they have to pay for the raw material it is possible to buy Japanese-manufactured silk fabric, completely finished.

The problem has reached such proportions that Councilor Harold Hulme, Mayor of Macclesfield, recently convened a town's meeting, representative of almost every section of the community, to discuss ways and means of restoring Macclesfield to its former state of prosperity.

Dissatisfaction was expressed at the lack of support accorded the trade by the Import Duties Advisory Committee, and it was decided to form a sub-committee of employers, workers, and independent representatives to make representations to the Government.

Mr. J. R. Remer, M. P. for Macclesfield, pointed out that the question of Japanese competition was not one of duties but of quotas or prohibition. He was surprised at some of the decisions of the committee, and instanced the West African market, which was important for cotton and silk.

Action Needed

The committee put on a quota for cotton, which was nearly a prohibition of Japanese goods, but nothing was done for silk. That was one of the first matters on which the Silk Parliamentary Committee, of which he was chairman, would make representations to Parliament in the Autumn session.

Recommendations to the Government by the Import Duties Advisory Committee had not been carried out, and he felt that there should be some action to improve the trade.

"I am not at all satisfied with the position," he added. "I do not think anything can be really done satisfactory to deal with the Japanese question except absolute prohibition or quota of imports."

There was a difficulty in that Japan bought from Britain as much as Britain bought from Japan, while the fact that Japan was Australia's second-best customer, also influenced the position.

Major Expansion in Heavy Construction Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Major expansion in heavy construction activity over the next two to four years is indicated by historical precedent, according to James H. Manning, President of Ulen & Company engaged in planning and directing construction work in the United States and foreign countries.

By early Fall, Mr. Manning continues, it looks as though $1,500,000,000 of added construction work will be effective through the allocation of PWA funds. Additional momentum will come from corporate building plans which have been held in abeyance due to the undistributed profits tax. If reassured by the action of the next Congress that the 1938 form of profits tax will be retained in the 1939 tax bill, many of them will proceed with their plans.

Sees Building Rise

Mr. Manning, a former President of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, believes that much of the present reluctance of corporation executives to push forward with new building will be dispelled in the next few years, when, in his opinion, business indices may record new all-time highs.

The combination of high earnings and high taxes, and the ever-present element of rising costs, due to inflationary trends, should produce, he believes, little short of a boom in the construction industry. The period may, in some respects, parallel that of the late twenties in France, when manufacturers rushed to convert idle funds into new construction, while their purchasing power was comparatively high.

He sees two other factors which will make for more interest in construction. They are:

1. Industry's decentralization program—now under way—which calls for the construction of new and the modernization of old buildings in various parts of the country.
2. Social service—which industry is assuming to provide more healthful working conditions for its employees. In many instances, this obligation wil include the construction of modern buildings providing maximum light and air. Many of the present-day factories were built in an era when little thought was given to hygienic conditions. They do not conform to the thought of the present day, which is to provide a functional architecture, practical in every respect.

World's Fair Helpful

Mr. Manning believes that the World's Fair architecture will prove an important source of ideas for the construction industry because of the complete freedom given the designers of the World's Fair buildings and because the Fair has utilized the services of many of the most able engineers and architects.

There is a real chance, he adds, that something elemental will result which will contribute materially to the growth of interest in new building. The time is more opportune now for stimulating engineering and architectural thinking he added, than it was five years ago at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition.

Commercial Loans Rise $24,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The slight upturn in business brought businessmen to the banks last week for credit to finance new commercial activity.

The Federal Reserve Board said banks in 101 leading cities increased their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans $24,000,000 to $3,889,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 10. This was the first increase in this type of loans in four weeks and was due principally to larger business advances by New York banks. New York City accounted for $17,000,000 of the increase.

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Time to sell
STOCKS?

AFTER last week's sharp decline, prices have again turned upwards.

Should holdings now be lightened in anticipation of another reaction? Or does improving business warrant holding for a continued upswing?

Buy or Sell These Issues?

Briggs Mfg.	Col. Gas & El.
Flintkote	Borg Warner
Gt. No. Pfd.	Goodrich
Natl. Supply	Goodyear
Republic Steel	U. S. Rubber
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PREVIEW OF A SEASON

By the calendar it's still Summer . . . but it's Autumn by the advertisements! They're starting now with exciting bulletins from the fashion front, news of special fur and furniture sales and clever ideas for home decoration. Turn the pages! So those are the hats we'll wear this Fall! Here's a chance to select your winter coat —of fur, or fur-trimmed—at a great saving. There are items of interest to September brides and grooms looking for unusual values in furnishings for the new home. Right alongside is a description of the latest in window hangings that would lure Mother from her preoccupation with the children's school wardrobes.

Look ahead to Autumn for a season of thrilling activity . . . and look to The Christian Science Monitor's advertising columns for a foretaste of coming fashions in clothes, and housefurnishings and entertaining. Buy, when you're ready, from the merchants who, through their printed messages, have kept you posted, guided you to values, and saved you money. *Read the advertisements . . . and be ready for Fall.*

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 550,000
Previous day 614,300
1938 volume to date 167,484,853
1937 volume to date 259,579,140

Market Drifts Aimlessly as Rally Comes to a Halt

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The week's rally in the stock market levelled off today into a slow, indefinite drift.

Trading came almost to a halt as the recovery lost headway on the climb up the recovery road in the forenoon. However, most shares held the greater part of early gains, with active issues showing advances of fractions to more than 2 points near the final hour.

Transactions were at the rate of about 550,000 shares for the full session.

Hot uncomfortable weather in the financial district wilted enthusiasm in brokerage offices. However, bulls found the foreign news more to their liking, especially waning demand for gold in London and a setback in the price of the metal there. This was accepted in Wall Street as indication of relaxation after another tense spell of apprehension over military preparations in central Europe.

Stability in foreign exchange rates, following the sharp decline in the British pound the last three weeks, seemed to have a steadying effect on domestic commodity markets, in turn an aid to stocks. Railroad bonds and other corporate obligations were disposed to follow the leisurely advance of stocks in the forenoon.

Benefiting mostly from the quiet buying were such stocks as U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber preferred, Johns Manville, American Can, Westinghouse Electric, U. S. Gypsum, Owens Illinois Glass, Philip Morris, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, and Union Carbide.

On the curb, gains of fractions to more than a point were registered in Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid B, Newmont Mining, and Lion Oil.

Rails Lead Bond Rise

All divisions of the bond market participated in a modest forward movement today with low-priced rails the most active and best performing group.

At the beginning of the final hour advances of major fractions to around 2 points were shown by Hudson Coal 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago Great Western 4s, Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s, N. Y. Central 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Some issues of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Northern Pacific, and Utility Power & Light were backward.

U. S. Governments were quiet. 4-32ds of a point higher to 1-32d lower. Foreign dollar bonds were featured by a rise of more than a point in Argentine 4s.

Economy Stores Net for 12 Months Equals $1.78 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although sales of Economy Grocery Stores Corp. hit a new all-time peak of $19,583,932 for the fiscal year ended July 2, 1938 (52 weeks) higher operating expenses due to rise in labor costs, taxes and extraordinary expenses, cut final net income below the previous year.

Net income was $214,172 after all charges, including depreciation, Federal income and undistributed profits taxes, etc., equal to $1.78 a share on 120,000 shares of common stock. This compares with net for the year ended July 3, 1937 (53 weeks) of $274,895, or $2.29 a share. Sales for the latter period were $19,442,830.

Balance sheet as of July 2, 1938 shows current assets of $2,206,708, including cash of $631,184; current liabilities, $990,229; and net working capital, $1,216,479. This compares with working capital of $1,237,301 on July 3, 1937. Inventories of $1,320,844, compared with $1,542,477 a year ago.

President Joseph Rabinovitz says in part: "Sales volume has increased every year since the inception of the company. Increase the last year of 2.66 per cent was accomplished with 30 fewer store locations in operation.

"During the past year expansion has been in installation of the most modern self-service markets under name of Stop and Shop in the Metropolitan Boston area and under name of Rood & Woodbury in the Springfield area. Acceptance by the public has been excellent. This phase of expansion, together with maintenance of existing units, has been financed from earnings and depreciation, leaving working capital practically intact."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed quiet and steady today. Transatlantic improved following Tuesday's pickup in Wall Street. Coppers turned higher and gold shares were in fair demand. Rubbers and oils advanced moderately. Interest in speculative issues among industrials gave that group a cheerful tone. Some British funds were a shade higher and foreign loans were steady.

Paris: Irregular price movements were evident in the Bourse today. Bank of France lost 30 francs, while rentes ended unchanged to 180 centimes higher. Royail Dutch gained 385 francs and Suez Canal advanced 185.

Liverpool: Wheat futures advanced ¼d to ⅝d today following firmness of North American markets yesterday. The day's highs were undermined a little by poor milling demand.

Encouraging eastern markets lifted cotton 2d to 3d higher today. Trade calling and professional buying found contracts limited.

Postpones Wabash Hearings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued from Sept. 5 to Nov. 15 hearings in connection with reorganization of the Wabash Railway. The postponement was asked by a group of insurance companies, and agreed to by officials of the railroad. The delay was asked to give the insurance companies time to collect additional data.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51⅞	51½	51¾	+1¼
119⅞	119⅜	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug 12
12⅜	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	4	11½	11	11¼	+ ¼
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug 13
29½	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	61½	60¼	60¼	+ ½
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	14	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Allegheny Corp	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9¼	9½	—½
17⅞	6¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	12	11¼	11½	
17¼	5	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
17⅞	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	Aug 8
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
10¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	178	177½	178	Aug 16
11¼	7	Allis- Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug 10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug 16
12	4½	Allied Strs	26	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	64	64	64	+3
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	21	50¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	70½	70½	70½	— ½
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	3	80	79	79	+ ½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	7	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	16	99	97	98	+ ½
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
3 1/4	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	27	25¾	25¾	— ¾
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
9⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	13	20	19½	19½	— ¼
104¼	79½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
16	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug 16
9¾	4¾	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug 13
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	12	11⅞	12	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	10½	10½	10½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4	Am European		5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	Aug 4
4¼	2¼	Am & For Power	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug 13
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19	19	19	Aug 16
12⅝	5⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9	9	9	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4	4	4	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	24	24	24	Aug 13
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	42	42	+ ¾
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Am International	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
24¾	1.3⅝	Am Locomotive	10	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug 6
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	5	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5¼	⅜	Am M & Met		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Aug 15
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	3	34¾	34	34	— ½
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅜	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	9	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Aug 16
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1⅞k)	1	30	30	30	
17	9	Am Rad & St S	29	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	30	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	1	77½	77½	77½	— ⅜
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	2	13	13	13	— ¼
56⅞	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	16	47¾	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	134	131¾	131⅝	Aug 12
55¾	43¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug 16
34¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	12	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¾
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107¼	103⅞	103⅞	Aug 12
20¼	14⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug 12
149¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	141⅜	141	141	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85	84¼	85	+1½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	88¼	85¾	87¼	+1¼
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	+2½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug 10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	4	6	5¾	6	Aug 16
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	19	40	38¼	39½	+ ¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	76	34⅝	33½	33½	— ⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	Aug 15
21⅜	10¾	Ancnor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	19½	19	19	+ ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Aug 13
4½	2	A W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug 15
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	30	30	30	Aug 16
100⅛	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
72	28⅛	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 16
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	2	43½	43	43	+ ¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11⅜	4	Assd Drv Goods	7	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅝k)	3	72½	70	71	Jul 29
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	26	36⅜	34½	34½	—1¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	54	54	54	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	21	21	21	+ ¼
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 2
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug 8
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug 15
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug 16
58	36	Atlas Powder(1½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Aug 12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 15
47⅛	21¾	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	12	41⅞	43⅜	43⅜	
		B					
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	20	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	5	9¼	9	9	— ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	5	19⅜	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	+ ¾
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	18¼	18	18	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	10	15¾	15½	15½	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug 11
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)	1	8	8	8	Aug 16
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 26
23¼	8¾	Bendix Aviation	34	22⅞	22	22	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	45½	45½	45½	Aug 16
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	20	57	55½	55¾	— ⅞
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	23½	23½	Aug 15
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅝
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	1	16½	16¼	16¼	
35½	20⅝	Boeing Airplane	11	27	26	26	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	26	25½	25½	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Strs		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug 11
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	6	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
33¼	16⅛	Borg-Warner	25	31⅞	30⅞	30¼	— ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine		3⅜	3¼	3¼	Aug 13
25¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Aug 16
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
35½	12⅞	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	20	33½	32½	32½	
38½	29	Briggs & Strat (1½e)	1	38½	36½	36½	Aug 10
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug 15
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	31½	31½	31½	Aug 16
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	15	17¾	16¼	16¼	—1
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug 12
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 12
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5½	3	Budd Wheel	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	15¼	14⅞	15	
22⅝	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	21	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7	3⅞	Butler Bros	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Aug 15
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	10¼	10¼	10½	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug 10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
18¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	4	17	17	17	+ ½
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale	19	19	18½	18½	+ ⅜
8⅜		Canadian Pacific	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug 13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Aug 16
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
07⅛	62½	Case (J I) Co	5	91	90	90	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	18	50¼	50	50	— ½
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (6)		105½	105½	105½	Jul
25¼	9	Celanese Corp	22	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	88¼	88	88	Aug 15
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
28	19⅛	Cent Azurire (1½)	1	20¾	20¼	20¼	+1
5⅜		Cent Foundry	7	4½	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent RR NJ	3	12¼	11¼	11½	+1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6+	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Aug 15
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	11	43½	43¼	43½	
10½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	12	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
30⅛	18	Champ Pap & F	2	25	25	25	+ ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	Aug 13
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	13	30	29⅝	29⅝	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	39	39	39	Aug 12
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	½	½	½	Aug 9
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Aug 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug 15
1¼	½	Chi Great West	41	½	½	⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	6⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 12
1	½	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1¼	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Aug 16
44	37⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug 16
1¼	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Aug 11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug 12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	4	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
75½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	171	71⅜	69½	69½	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	22	21½	22	Aug 13
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	5	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	12	23⅛	22½	22¾	
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	4	136¾	135¼	136¾	Aug 16
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Aug 15
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	8	12¾	12	12	
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94	94	94	
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	35	34	34	— ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15½	15½	15½	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
23⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18½	18⅜	18½	Aug 15
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	23	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	64	64	64	— ½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug 16
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug 11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Aug 12
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	11	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	3	105¼	105	105¼	Aug 11
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	53¾	53	53	— ½
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Aug 15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	20	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
2	1	Com'with & South	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅜	4½	Com & So pf (2¼k)	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	14	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	Aug 12
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	5	24½	24½	24¼	+ ¼
6	2	Congress Cigar	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	13	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug 13
½	¼	Consol Textile	188	¼	¼	¼	
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87	87	87	Aug 16
17½	9¾	Container Corp	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	47	23½	21¾	22	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	97	97	97	Aug 16
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	5	44⅞	44	44⅛	— ¼
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug 11
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	9	9		
36	21¾	Cont Dis (1.60a)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅝
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	2	33½	31¾	33½	+ ½
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	16	15½	16	Aug 15
69⅜	53	Corn Products (3)	43	70⅝	69½	69½	+ ⅛
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	22	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	112½	111½	112¼	— ½
25⅜	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24¼	24⅛	24½	Aug 16
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	8	9	8½	8½	Aug 12
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	5	34	33	33	+ ¾
37	29	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug 11
34¼	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	34	34	34	+ ½
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Agfa-Ansco	¾	¾	¾
100	Air Devices	36¼	36¼	36¼
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	56¾	56	56¾
400	Alum Co Am	110½	109	109
200	Alum Ltd	123	120½	120½
200	Alum Ltd pf (6)	106	105	105
200	Am Airlines	15	14¾	15
300	Am Airlines pf (3e)	56	56	56
10	Am Book (3e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Am Box Board	½	½	½
100	Am Caupital B	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Am Centrifugal	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Am Cit P&LB	23½	22½	22½
900	Am Cyan B (.60)	1½	1½	1½
200	Am & Forn P war	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.40e)	11⅞	26½	26⅞
700	Am Gas & El (1.40)	27	26½	26⅞
200	Am Light & T (.90e)	14¼	14	14
200	Am Republics (.10e)	11½	11¼	11¼
700	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Superpow pf	15	15	15
100	Am Superpow pf	3¼	3½	3½
200	Ang-Wupp (.10e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Apex ElecMfg	3	2⅞	3
700	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Ark Nat Gas A	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	11	11	11
100	Asso G&E A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Asso G&El A	3½	3½	3½
200	Atl Coc Fish	1¼	1	1
700	Atlas Corp war	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Atlas Ply	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
500	Automat Prod	8	8	8
100	Auto V Mach (½a)	33	32	32
30	Axton-Fis A	18	18	18
150	Bold Loropf (2.10)	4¼	4	4
700	Baldwin Loco war	7½	7½	7½
100	Baldwin Rub	8½	8½	8½
50	Barl & Seel (1.20)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Bath Iron Wks	115½	115½	115½
50	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
600	Bellanca Aire	13¾	13¼	13¼
100	Bens & Hedges	11⅛	10¾	10¾
600	Bliss (E W)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Blue Ridge	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Blumenthal (8)	4½	4	4
100	Breeze Corp	5¾	5⅝	5¾
400	Brewst Aero (.20e)	8¾	7	7
100	Bridgpot Mach	23¾	23¾	23¾
50	Brown Co pf	3	2¾	2¾
900	Brown-P Dist	5	4¾	4¾
900	Brown Rubber	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Carnegie Met	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
1300	Carrier Corp	17½	17¼	17¼
500	Casco Prod (1½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Cellulold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cen & SW Ut	87½	87½	87½
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
400	Cen St El	5½	5½	5½
25	Cen St El 6% pf	73	73	73
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	48¾	47¾	47¾
75	Childs pf	8⅝	8½	8½
800	Cities Service	3	39½	39½
100	Cit Svc pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Cit Svc pf B	35	35	35
10	Cit Svc pf BB	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	City Auto Stpg	36	36	36
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	27⅜	27¼	27¼
300	Colon Develop	4½	4½	4½
100	Colon Devel cv pf	6	6	6
100	Colo Fuel&i war	3¼	3	3
800	Colum O & G	22¾	22½	22½
75	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Compd Sh M vtc (1)	6½	6½	6½
100	Cons Biscuit (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
900	Cons Commepmin	61	59	59
400	Cons Mng & S(1e)	1½	1½	1½
500	Cons Royalty (.20)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Cont Dist Rill & Stl	7¾	7⅝	7¾
200	Cooper-Bess	6	6	6
100	Copper Range	1½	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cosden Petro	½	½	½
100	Croft Brewing	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crown Drug	20	20	20
100	Crystal Oil R pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cuban Tob	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Dayton Rub	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Det Gray Ir	2¾	2½	2¾
1000	Det Paper Prod	31	31	31
100	Det Stl Prod	21	21	21
100	Driver-Har	5¼	5¼	5⅛
1000	Duro-Test (.10e)	10½	10⅛	10⅛
400	Eagle Pich Ld	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	East Gas&F	15¾	15½	15½
200	East Gas&F pf	41¼	41¼	41¼
25	East Gas&F pr pf (4½)	7¼	7¼	7¼
4100	El Bond & Sh	55	55	55
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
100	Emp G&F 8% pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Equity Corp	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Esquire-Coron(1.20a)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Fidelity Bnd	4	4	4
100	Fisk Rub	19½	19½	19½
200	Ford M Can A (1)	32	32	32
25	Fuller(4%) pf (4)	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Invest	11½	11½	11½
200	Gen Tel	93½	93½	93½
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	1	1	1
700	Grand Nat Films	8½	8½	8½
200	Grannd Rap V (¼e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Gray Tel P S	61½	61½	61½
25	Gt Atl&P nv (3e)	125	125	125
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	7½	7½	7½
300	Greenf T&D	11¾	10½	10½
4300	Gr man Aire E(¼e)	43¼	43¼	43¼
600	ulf Oil(1½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Hall Lamp	¾	¾	¾
100	Hartman Tob	1	1	1
200	Harvard Brew	19	19	19
100	Hazeltine (3)	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
600	Hearn D Strs	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Hecla Min	31	31	31
25	Horn & Hard (1.20)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ill IowaPow div ct	16	16	16
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	12	12	12
100	Ill Zinc	17	16	16¾
700	Imp Oil Ltd(½ga)	64¾	63¼	63¼
150	Ins Co N Am (2a)	25¾	25½	25¾
1100	Internat Pet (1½e)	33½	25¾	25¾
100	Inter Prod	10	10	10
100	Inter Radio (½e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	11	11	11
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	5	4⅞	4⅞
30	Jacobs (F L)	81½	81½	81½
1	Jer C P & L 6 pf	81½	81½	81½
1	Jer C P & L 7 pf	31	30	30
200	Jones & Lau Stl	2¾	2½	2½
800	Kingston Prod	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	52¾	52⅝	52⅝
500	Lake Shore M (4)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Lakey Fdy & M	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Lehigh C & N	25	24¼	24⅜
4000	Lion Oil (1)	14¾	14½	14½
2000	Lockheed Aire	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	30¼	28½	28½
40	Long Is L pf (3½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Loudon Packe (1)	7¾	7½	7½
300	Louis L & E (.40)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
700	Majestic Rad & T	5½	5½	5½
100	Marlon St Shov	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Massey-Harris	19½	18¼	19½
1000	McWill Dredg	4¾	5	5
400	Mer&M Sec A (.60)	25½	25½	25½
25	Merc&MSec ptc pf(2a)	25½	4	4
100	Merritt-C&S	3	3	3
100	Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Mich Bumper	3¼	3	3
1700	Michigan G&O	½	½	½
500	Michigan Sug	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	1	1	1
100	Mid St Pet B vtc	36¼	36	36
100	Minn Min&M (.80e)	61¾	59¼	61¾
800	Molybdenum	150½	150½	150½
20	Montgl Ward A (.7)	65¾	65¾	65¾
200	Mount City Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Mount Prod (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Nat Auto Fib	½	½	½
200	Nat Bellas Hess	12	11¾	12
600	Nat Pigm & I (1)	33	33	33
100	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nat Rub Mch	12¾	12½	12¾
200	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	N Mex&e Ariz Ld	75	75	75
400	Newmont Min (1½e)	77¾	77½	77½
600	Niag Hud Pow	81	81	81
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	8	8	8
600	Niag Hud A war	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	79	78¾	79
20	No Ind Pub Svc pf (7)	104¾	104¾	104¾
300	Nor States Pw A	94	94	94
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110	109¾	110
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	9	8⅞	8⅞
400	Okla Nat Gas	98¼	98	98¼
25	Okla Nat G cv pf (6)	95	95	95
2000	Oldetvire Dist	30¼	27¾	27¾
600	Pac Gas&E 6pf (1½)	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
50	Pac G&E 5½ pf (1¾a)	107½	107½	107½
200	Pac Light pf (6)	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
100	Pah-Am Air (¼e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1200	Pantepec Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Prksbg&AcR (1.60)	33	33	33
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Pender Gr B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Pennread (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pa-Cent Airl	156½	156½	156½
25	Pa Salt (¼e)	73	73	73
25	Pepperell	7½	7½	7½
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	3½	3½	3½
500	Phillips Pkg	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Phoenix Sec	3	3	3
300	Pioneer Gold (.440)	98½	98½	98½
100	Pitts P Gl (½e)	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
100	Plough inc	3	3	3
100	Polaris Mng	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Powdrell&Alex	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Premier Gold (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Prod Corp	21½	21⅛	21⅛
90	S Ind $6 pf	61½	61½	61½
100	Pug Sd P2&2f	18½	18½	18½
100	Raym Conc (.1)	33	33	33
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	¼	¼	¼
600	Reiter-Fost	1	1	1
100	Reynolds Inv	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Rome Cable	2½	2½	2½
200	Root Pet	48	48	48
100	Royal Type	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Russeks F Ave (1a)	8	8	8
200	Rustless I & S	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	St Regis Pap	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Schiff Co	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Scovill Mfg	31	31	31
300	Segal Lock & H	3½	3½	3½
600	Selberling Rub	17	16	16½
250	Selby Shoe (½e)	72¾	72¼	72¾
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	21¼	21⅜	21¼
200	Servel Inc	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Sherw W&P (.80a)	106	106	106
350	Sherwin Wms	114	114	114
10	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	2	2	2
100	Sim Har&P	4	4	4
100	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
300	Solar Mfg	35½	35½	35½
400	So Penn Oil (1¼a)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	So Pipe Ln (.30e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Sou Un Gas	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	StandCap&S (1.60)	27½	27½	27½
200	Stand Dredg	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	St Pow&Lt	11½	11½	11½
100	Stand Stl Sprg	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sterchi Br Strs	3	3	3
300	Steel Brew	3	3	3
100	Steri Inc (.20a)	10½	9¾	10½
200	Sulliv Mach	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
900	SunrayOil (.05e)	23¼	23	23
300	Technicolor	62	62	62
25	Tenn El P 7% pf (7)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Texon O & L (.45e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Tile Roof (1)	54	54	54
50	Todd Shipyds (2a)	6	6	6
100	Transwestt Oil	11	11	11
500	Tubize Chat	3	3	3
400	Tung-Sol Lamp	3	3	3
100	Union G Can (.60e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
300	Union Prem FS (1)	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
500	United Aire war	¾	¾	¾
200	Unit Clg-Wh Strs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Unit Gas	98	95½	98
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit L&P A	22	21½	21½
500	Unitt L&P pf	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
100	Unit Shipyds A	77¼	76½	76¾
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	40¼	40¼	40¼
30	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	5½	5½	5½
100	Unit Specialts	61½	61½	61½
50	US & I Sec pf (2½k)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	US Foil B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	U S Radiator	¼	¼	¼
300	U S Stores	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
500	Unit Verde Ext	2½	2⅜	2½
700	Unit Wall Paper(.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Univ Corp vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Power&Lt	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Venezuel Pet	7½	7⅛	7½
400	Weisbaum B-Br (.40e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Wellington Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	West Vt C&C	2⅜	2¾	2¾
100	West Air Exp	8	8	8
200	Wilson-Jones(½e)	8	7⅞	8
2500	Wright Harg (.40a)	1½	1½	1½
200	Yukon Pac M	(estimated),		90.-

Total stock sales today 000; year ago, 220,535.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
11	Ala Pow 5s '46	99	98	98
1	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	109	109	109
3	Am G&E 5s 2028	86½	86½	86½
2	Am P&L 6s 2016	117	117	117
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	102	102	102
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	98½	98¾	98½
18	Ark P&L 5s '56	42½	42¼	42¼
2	As Elec 4½s '53	31	30¾	31
5	As G&E 5s '50	75	74¾	74¾
2	As T&T 5½s '55A	100¾	100¾	100¾
11	Titan City El 3¼s '64	101	100½	100¾
18	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 2 '55	81	81	81
1	Baldw L 6s '50	137¼	137½	137¼
1	Berth St 6s'98	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	Birm El 4½s'68	103½	103½	103½
5	Can Nor P 5s'53	104¼	104	104¼
6	Can Pac 6s '42	95	94½	95
11	Caro P&L 5s'56	104	104	104
1	Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	103	103	103
2	Cen Ill P S 5s'68 G	99	98¼	99
8	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	94¾	94¼	94½
7	Cen2P&L 5s'56	34½	33¾	33¾
26	Cen St El 5½s'54	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	Cen St El 5s'48	106½	106½	106½
3	Chi Dist E 4½s'70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Chi Dist E 6s '61 B	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	68	68	68
4	Cities Ser 5s '66	64¼	63¼	63¼
5	Cities Ser 5s '58	64¼	64¼	64¼
38	Cities Ser 5s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
40	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	102½	102½	102½
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	62¾	62	62¾
16	Cit S P2&L 5½s'49	62½	62	62½
40	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	75½	75	75½
6	Commun P&L 5s '57	100½	100¼	100½
22	Commun PbSvc5s'60A	108½	108½	109
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	109	109	109
4	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	80¾	80¾	80¾
13	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Crucible St 5s '40	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	106¾	106	106
17	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	104¾	103¾	104¼
7	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	76½	75½	75½
17	East G&P 4s '56 A	109	109	109
3	Edison El Ill 3½s'65	74¼	73	73
7	Elec P&L 5s 2030	107	107	107
2	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	95½	95½	95½
21	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101	101	101
21	EO&R5½s42 101 19-32	101 19-32	101 19-32	
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	76	76	76
1	Fstone Cor M 5s '48	97	97	97
33	Fla P&L 5s '54	95¼	95	95¼
11	Gatry E&G 5s '44 st	104¾	104¼	104½
4	Gatin P 5s '56	78	78	78
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	82¾	82½	82¾
6	Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	91¼	90⅝	91¼
19	Geo Pow 5s '67	57¼	57	57
3	Geo P&L 5s '78	88¼	88¼	88¼
12	Grand Trunk 4s '50	93	92½	93
10	Ill Pow&L 5s'56c	83	83	83
5	IllPow&L5½s'57	100¼	100	100
5	IllPow&L6s'53	96½	96½	96½
5	IllPow&L5½s'54B	95½	95½	95½
14	Ind El 6s'47	54	53	53½
1	Ind Svc 5s'50	51	50½	51
1	Ind Svc 5s'63a	108¾	108¼	108¼
5	Int Salt 5s'51	36	36	36
4	IntersPow 6s '52	57¾	55¾	56
14	IntersPow 5s'57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Ia-Neb L&P5s'57	97	97	97
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'61B	104¾	104½	104½
1	Ia-Neb L&P5s'61C	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	101	101	101
1	Kan G&E 6s 2022A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Kan Pow 5s '47A	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Ky Util 6½s'48 D	82	82¾	82¾
1	Ky Util 5½s'55 F	101¼	101	101
2	Ky Util 5s'49 G	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Lehigh P6 6s2026 A	105¼	105	105¼
6	Yib McN&L 5s'42	95	95	95
28	Lou P&L 5s'57	90	90	90
1	Memph C Ap 4½s'52	105	105	105
1	Memph P&L 5s'48	64½	64½	64½
6	Metro Ed 4s '71	98¼	98	98¼
2	Midland Val 5s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
7	Milw G Lt 4½s'67	84¼	84½	84½
12	Minn P&L 4½s'78	108	108	108
16	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	72½	71½	72
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Mo Pub Sv 5s '60	38	38	38
1	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	95	95	95
1	Nelsner Bro 6s '48	83	83	83
1	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	53¾	53¾	53¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s '50	54¼	54¼	54½
6	NEngG&E 5s '58	89½	89½	89½
1	NEngPow5½s'54	88	88	88½
1	NEngPow 5s '48	92	92	92
2	NOLtPS 5s '42 st	108¾	107¾	108¼
7	NY Pw&Lt 4½s'67	95¼	95	95
19	NYStE&G 4½s '80	49	49	49
2	NorConUt 5½s'48 A	108½	108½	108½
1	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	104	104	104
24	NorIndPubS 5s '69	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
2	NorIndPbS 5s'66 C	95	94½	95
3	NorWestPS 5s '57	104	104	104
2	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	98¼	98⅜	98¾
14	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	104¼	104	104¼
18	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	74¾	73½	74¾
8	Pac P&L 5s '55	89¾	89½	89½
2	Pen Cen P&L4½s'77	97	97	97
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	92½	92½	92½
5	Pen El 4s '71 F	98¼	98	98
23	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	93¼	93¼	93⅜
7	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	86	86	86
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	64½	64	64½
3	Portland G&C 5s '40	34	34	34
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	103¾	103¼	103¼
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	142	142	142
1	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	77½	77	77½
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	71	70½	71½
4	Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50	14½	14½	14½
4	St L Gas & CV 6s '47	104	104	104
5	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104	104	104
4	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	90	89½	90
2	S E P&L 6s2025A	78	78	78
9	So Cal Ed 3¾s'56	108	107¾	107¾
21	So Cal Ed 3¼s'60	110¼	110¼	110¾
1	So Cal Ed 4s'60	103	103	103
7	So west L&P 5s 57A	51	50¾	51
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	50½	50¼	50¼
11	Stand G&E 6s '51	50½	50	50
12	Stand G&E 6s '66	49¼	49¼	49¼
8	Stand P&L 6s '57	32¼	32¼	32¼
7	Starrett Corp 5s '50	107½	107	107½
2	Superpwr Ill 4½s'70	87¾	87½	87¾
9	Tenn El P 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
88	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	96¾	96	96
5	Tex El S 5s '60	104¼	104	104¼
8	Tex P&L 5s '56	85	85	85
5	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	105	105	105
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	54	53	53
5	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	67½	67	67¼
6	Unit L&P 6s '75	81	81	81
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	23½	23½	23½
4	Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Wash Gas Lt 5s'58	105¾	105½	105½
20	Wash Wat P 5s'60	102	102	102
1	West Pa El 5s 2030	94¼	94¼	94¼
3	West Tex Ut 5s'57 A	106¾	106½	106½
10	Wis Min L&P 5s'44			

Foreign Bonds

1	Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	26¼	26¼	26¼
7	Den Mg Bk 5s '72 1X	100	100	100
-0	Ger C Mun 6s '47	21	20⅞	21
1	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	78½	78½	78½
2	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	56	56	56
1	Unit El Svc 7s '56			

Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year, (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937, (h) Cash or stock dividend. (i) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ir) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Steel Company Cuts Salaries

GRANITE CITY, Ill. (AP)—A 10 per cent pay reduction for all salaried employees was announced by the Granite City Steel Co. The cut applies to executives, clerical workers, supervisory employees, and salesmen. Executives of the company would not estimate the saving. The firm's financial report for the first six months of 1938 showed a loss of $272,000.

Conn. River Power Net Off

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association announced the Connecticut River Power Company, a subsidiary, earned a net income of $717,293, after deduction for fixed charges, for the six months ended June 30. This compares with a net income of $728,241 for the corresponding period of 1937.

Great Western Reorganization Is Approved by ICC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved finally ya plan of reorganization for the Chicago Great Western Railroad providing a total capitalization of $62,291,827, on which the total annual interest requirements would amount to $1,435,242. Present capitalization amounts to $139,247,313, on which the total annual fixed interest charges are $1,858,895.

Under the plan the old common stockholders are not allowed to participate in the reorganization. The old preferred stockholders are granted an equity of $11,518,375, to be paid in new common stock, representing a total claim of $46,973,500.

Each share of new preferred stock and each share of new common stock issued in the reorganization will be entitled to one vote.

Now Goes to Court

If the plan adopted by the commission is approved by the Federal court and is approved by 66 2-3 per cent of each class of security holders it is finally consummated.

Votes Behind the Purge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 17

Here are the 1934-38 voting records of the two Democrats, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and Representative John O'Connor of New York, accused by President Roosevelt of "knifing" and "betraying" the New Deal program.

Senator Tydings

For:

Emergency banking bill: $500,000,000 job relief; legalization of beer; Gold Reserve Act, Securities and Exchange law; reciprocal trade program; Bituminous Coal Act; naval expansion.

Against:

President's court plan, TVA, AAA, NIRA, relief appropriations of 1934, 1935 and 1936; Wagner Labor Relations Act; Wagner Housing Act; holding company bill; 1938 farm bill; confirmation of Hugo Black to Supreme Court; 1935 tax-the-wealth revenue bill; reorganization; wages and hours bill.

Voted "present": Social Security law.

Did not vote on this year's "spending-lending" bill.

Representative O'Connor

For:

AAA, TVA, NRA, legalization of beer; reciprocal trade agreements; Gold Reserve Act; Securities and Exchange law; Social Security; relief and recovery appropriations of '34, '35, '36, '37 and '38; tax-the-wealth revenue bill of 1935; farm bills of '36 and '38; naval expansion, Wagner Housing Act; Administration tax bills of 1936 and 1938; Guffey Coal Act; wages and hours.

Against:

Holding company death sentence; reorganization.

Since 1935, Representative O'Connor has been Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee that gives the "stop" and "go" signal to legislation to come before the House for a vote. It is generally understood that the Committee stalemate on the wages and hours measure was the chief cause of the President's displeasure, although Mr. O'Connor voted for the measure himself both in Committee and on the floor.

Roosevelt Names Tydings And O'Connor for Purging

(Continued from Page 1)

espoused was first an attack on "the Tory press" for objecting to presidential "interference" in primaries, secondly a defense of the propriety of such "interference," and thirdly a declaration of Presidential obligation "to publicly repudiate those who have betrayed the New Deal in the past and will again."

Of Senator Tydings the editorial-statement said that there would have been "no reason and no excuse" for the President to intervene against him if he had run for re-election as a Republican.

"But," the statement explains, "Tydings tells the voters he supports the 'bone and sinew' of the New Deal. He wants to run with the Roosevelt prestige and the money of his conservative Republican friends both on his side.

"In that case it becomes the President's right and duty to tell the people what he thinks of Millard Tydings."

Mr. O'Connor came in for even more vigorous abuse. He was called "one of the most effective obstructionists in the lower House," who "week in and week out labors to tear down New Deal strength, pickle New Deal legislation."

"Interference Justified"

The argument justifying Presidential "interference" in primaries which Mr. Roosevelt took unto himself in adopting the entire editorial ran as follows:

"In American politics any one can attach himself to a political party, whether he believes in its program or not. We hear the phrase, 'Read out of the party,' but it doesn't mean anything. No one is read out of the Democratic or the Republican Party. There are many prominent Democrats today who are heart and soul against everything the Democratic Party has stood for since 1932. And those men are still in the party.

"What's worse, not one of them was candid enough to oppose the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1936, although after four years there was no doubt whatever as to the program Franklin D. Roosevelt was pursuing.

"The same hidden opposition, after giving the New Deal lip-service in 1936, turned around and knifed it in Congress in 1936 and 1938.

"Now that election time has come around again, the hidden opposition hides the ax behind its back and prepares to give the President lip-service once more.

"In those circumstances there is nothing for the President to do—as the responsible head of the New Deal—but to publicly repudiate those who have betrayed the New Deal in the past and will again."

The borrowed attack on Messrs. Tydings and O'Connor adds their name to that of Senator Walter R. George of Georgia on the role of official "purgees." It is almost universally expected here that the name of Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed." Smith of South Carolina will be added to it if a run off primary narrows the field to Senator Smith and a single New Dealer. There are two opposing him in the original primary. Whether the "purge" will take in any more, however, is viewed as uncertain. While the press conference demonstrated beyond any doubt that Mr. Roosevelt's personal inclinations are all on the side of the political purgers, there is as yet no reason to think that he will march along with them as far as they would like to have him go—and as far as he would undoubtedly like to go if undeterred by other political considerations.

O'Connor

(Continued from Page 1)

when Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the New York Legislature and fought the Tiger. Then it came down, with intermittent and brief truces, through the Roosevelt Governorship and assumed the bitterest kind of belligerency in Chicago, when the Tammany Hall delegation, led by John F. Curry, then chieftain, stood out to the last against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and was for naming Alfred E. Smith.

The bitterness of that fight has never been forgotten either by Mr. Roosevelt or the Smith following in Tammany Hall.

With the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency and of James A. Farley as Democratic National and State Chairman, who has never been a member of Tammany Hall, the drive to reorganize the Wigwam and consolidate the big down-state vote back of the New Deal program was launched. It was conducted on two fronts—openly and under cover. It resulted in expelling the Tiger from City Hall for the first time since the John Purroy Mitchel Fusion Mayoralty in 1917 and the election of Major Fiorello H. La Guardia as Mayor in 1933. Today it has extended into the Sixteenth Congressional District, with the President virtually reading Mr. O'Connor out of the party.

Mr. Roosevelt took as his text an editorial which appeared in the New York Post of Aug. 15.

"The President saw fit to quote from an editorial in a newspaper long since regarded as Communistic, and said, 'You can interpret that as coming from me.'" Mr. O'Connor said when asked for comment.

"Like Senator George, I accept the challenge.

"The voters of the Sixteenth Congressional District will alone decide who will represent them in the House of Representatives.

"The President lives in the Twenty Sixth Congressional District. 'Ham' Fish is his Congressman."

General Classified

SALESWOMEN WANTED

THE ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF OUR NEW MY BOOK HOUSE JUST OUT has created new opportunities for a cultured woman who is interested in providing a future for herself with better than average income. Our work requires one who can deal with young mothers through our Educational Sales Division. Special contacts are established and special training is given to prepare one. If you are between 28-45 have poise, stamina and a willingness to work hard, this may be the right work for you. Comissions and bonuses will bring earnings at once of $25 to $30 a week and will soon increase to $40 to $60 a week. This is a place for a refined, intelligent woman who really wants to establish herself. Write Miss Gillett who will gladly discuss every detail with you with a view of determining whether this is the right work for you.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
Dept. B, 360 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-B, New York.

LADIES—We have a few fine openings for highest type representation. Commission at time of sale. Write for Information
BURDETTE SHEPHERD COSMETIC CO.
7079 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2123 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION OR PRACTICAL NURSE
Free to travel. Exchange references.
MRS. MARY M. WRIGHT
R. R. #1, Cicero, Indiana

YOUNG lady desires position of assistant manager or supervisor in food or institutional work; excellent references; English. Marion Holstead, River Road, So. Shelton, Conn.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESLADIES. See my new Christmas Card assortments, also new lines of Name Imprints. Liberal profit. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 433 W. 21st St.—15½ by 21 ft. living room, 11 ft. casement window, fireplace; north, east and south exposures; modern, fireproof; $90-$110.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BACK BAY Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms.
FENWAY $25-$75 Furnished and Unfurnished.
RIVERWAY furnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839. W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BELMONT, MASS.—Six room upper, white sink, garage, oil heat desirable location; near car line. Belmont 2930-M.

CAMBRIDGE
NEW ELEVATOR BLDG.
We invite you to inspect apartments where superior location, pleasing arrangements, modern appointments, thoughtful service, make residence a real enjoyment.
124 Walker Street
Overlooking Radcliffe Dormitory Quadrangle
Suites $65-$90—Now leasing.
Office at Building Tel. ELIot 9189
Rodney W. Long Management

The House of Homes
For those who desire dignity of atmosphere, and a trained, courteous service staff. 1-3 rooms—club apartments, switchboard service—adjacent parking. On the Fenway and only 5 minutes' walk from the Christian Science church.
THE FENMORE
64 CHARLESGATE EAST, BOSTON

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette; one room, bath; new, modern; also furnished room. 4713 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia. Baring 4194.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

LITTLE FALLS, N. J.—Quiet, refined, modern home; excellent table; $18 week. EMILY N. ROSE, 57 Prospect St.

MOUNT PLEASANT—GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house; individual camps; beautiful view; wide veranda, large rooms; conveniences, fine table; 59 mi. from Boston. Uncanonomic Mt. region. 43rd season. $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. Tel. 98. MISS A. MERRILL.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm, away from traffic; creek, lovely woodland, artistic home; splendid table, own cows; tennis, swimming; Americans desired; adults $17 up, children $10; Sept., Oct. rates, $14 and $16. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WELLSBORO, PA., R. D. #8—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; near Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon; $12; booklets. Beulah Fuller.

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MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; alterations. 344 Commonwealht Ave., Boston. COM. 2434.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080.

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 755 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
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GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. (operating suburban branches) offers exterminating, mothproofing, termiteproofing service. Telephone for estimate (day or night). Longacre 5-6600 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

FOR RENT

CORNER store; excellent for specialty or kiddie shop; reasonable rent. FR. MULLER, 8010 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. HOllis 5-9484.

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FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—10 rooms, 3 baths; modern equipment; $150 monthly; convenient to train and subway. Bou. 8-6477-W.

SQUANTUM, MASS. — Beautifully located house on nicely landscaped lot; extra large living room; commanding wonderful ocean view; fireplace; dining room, modern kitchen, tile bath, master chamber and 2 bedrooms; oil heat; garage; $60. Call Pres. 2121.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C Brooklyn Branch. Tel Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three afternoons; office 1060, 11 West 42nd St. CH. 4-6358.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

ANDREW OLSON, Painter—Quality work, fair prices. 285 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0050. Same location over 20 years.

PAYING GUESTS

CAMP TO-LOA on the Sound; ideal for September vacation; excellent food; modern conveniences; all sports; wide beach inspiring view; $25 weekly. Write to CAMP TO-LOA, Miller Place, Long Island, N. Y.

PERRY COTTAGE, RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A quiet country home; all conveniences; best of everything; moderate rates.

PINE COVE
Hiram, Maine. On a lake 40 miles from Portland. For adults. Splendid for rest and study. Ideally situated in the pines. Fine swimming. Boats, canoes, sailing, tennis and other sports. Pottery with kiln. Instruction available. Excellent food. Separate sleeping cabins. $28 a week. Write for booklet.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Guest house, on ocean front, near good restaurants; remaining open through September and October. R. B. Wardwell, 725 Humphrey St. BREakers 6271.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Spend week-end or vacation in pleasant home by the sea; meals if desired. 360 Humphrey St. Jackson 952.

Local Classified

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In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 8252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
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Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

ROOMS AND BOARD

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ROOMS TO LET

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive, airy rooms in detached house; permanent or traveling guests; parking. LON. 8775.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 15th St.—Garden section; room in private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. BU. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th) Apt. 4-N—Clean, cool single, double; kitchen privileges; moderate; near church. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Gentleman, quiet, privacy, conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike, adult family.

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. (92nd)—Bright, attractive rooms, $7-$14; kitchen privileges; elevator. RI. 9-1143 (Apt. 6-E).

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

YARMOUTH, MAINE—Enjoy your rest; The Yellow House on the Hill, 3 minutes from Main Highway. MRS. B. E. JONES, 37 High St., Tel. 207-3.

SALESMEN WANTED

REAL estate salesman for Westchester and nearby Connecticut offices; liberal commission. Apply by letter, stating qualifications. KEMP COMPANY, 60 E. 42nd, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and switchboard operator; capable of taking full charge; fifteen years' experience; best references. Write Box S-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Maid, light-colored, whole or part time, good cook. Phone UN. 4-2183. ALICE PICKERING.

NURSERY governess speaks German, French and English; capable taking complete charge of household; experienced gardener and voyager; best references. Boehringer, 18 Halsted Street, Verona, N. J.

WIDOW, educated and refined, desires position as companion to elderly or middle-aged woman; references. GASKELL, 42 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-9734.

SUMMER BOARD

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS. — 4-RM. BUNGALOW, SCREENED PORCH; BATHING; FLOWERS. H. E. W., 10 PRESCOTT ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 9037, KIR. 6502.

FOR SALE—BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE
Beautifully located on hill with open ocean views, 7 rooms, fireplace, bath, lavatory, garage; fully furnished. Address J. K., Box 15, Bailey Island, Maine.

FOR RENT after Labor Day, 8-room shore cottage, 2-car garage, all modern equipment; private beach, pines and dunes; reasonable. Box 341, Dennisport, Mass.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA

For rent by year, month or week, cottages and apartments; furnished, at $80 a month and up, or unfurnished at $20 a month and up; on nine acre estate in exclusive colony; ten minutes' walk to beach and bathhouses; busses pass the property. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or LIB. 7171 (Boston).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 28, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. SINGERS WANTED, Choral Society.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS, letters, documents expertly prepared by competent typist; intelligent, personal attention. Box A-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prizes for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

BLACK Russian caracul coat with sable collar, worn very little; $500; must be sold to settle estate. WILLIAMS, 6 Dolma Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 2448.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

August Sale of Lavishly-Furred
CLOTH COATS
$59 and $69
Last year coats of this quality would have cost $25 more!
Never have we seen such good furs used so lavishly in coats at these prices! Large collars . . . full fur sleeves . . . fur plastrons . . . fur stoles down the front . . . a grand assortment to choose from.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced.
Other Kent Restaurants:
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppe
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
636 Haddon Ave., Collingswood
190 W. Clinton Ave., Oaklyn

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 8-9000

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. Hack. 2-3732

Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Coats
Suits—Hats
216½-218 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6042-R
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips, 2 pkgs., 45c
No. 5 can Beech Nut Tomato Juice, 27c a can.
Ovaltine, large can, 59c
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0071
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Buy Blankets Now
at today's low prices!
Immediate or Fall Delivery
Price Guaranteed to Delivery
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

NEWARK

Market 3-3845
Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes
Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1700
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PLAINFIELD

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W.X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

Andrew Haye & Son
Realtors *Insurance*
Farms Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 North Ave. Plfd. 6-1612

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8563 Plainfield

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY FOR YOU
The Newest and Most Modern Facilities in Shopping Comfort. Visit the *New*
TEPPER'S

RIDGEWOOD

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
Esso
Cars go for it!
10 Godwin Avenue RI. 6-3345

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

FINE FALL MERCHANDISE
for Men and Boys now ready
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
White Linen Suits
An Infinitely Superior Service Retaining Their Original Whiteness and Body-Weight
37 UNION PLACE SUM. 6-2122-23

TRANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done In Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from out of Town
CALL WX 1500
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

BIVONA
VARIETY FISH MARKET
LOBSTERS OYSTERS CLAMS
SCALLOPS SHRIMP CRABMEAT
25-27 East Broad Street
Phone WEstfield 2-3042

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

These "Famous" Shoes Meet at
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 Hamilton St., Allentown
Arch Preserver Walk-Over
Peacock Dr. Locke
Vitality Rhythm Step
Arnold Balance in Motion
Authentic Hilt-Rite
Floralheim

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

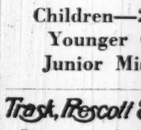
ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM



New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

CHESTER

SMART TAILORING
Suits and Topcoats for Men or Women —$29.75 up. Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Invisible Mending, Fur Coats cleaned, glazed, relined and stored. Free delivery. Phone Chester 25412
JOS. REHRMAN
610 WELSH ST., CHESTER

We are reputed to be the best local Department Store for Homefurnishings.
STOTTER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. 3rd and Market Streets

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
OPENING
New Shop for
INFANTS
Children—2 to 6 years
Younger Crowd and
Junior Miss Fashions

Trost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Advanced Sale of Fur Coats and Blankets, and Furniture Sale in Progress.

FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Flo-Jean
Final Summer Clearance
Everything reduced below cost
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PRINTING
Greeting Cards, Novelties, Gifts
Wedding and Social Stationery
Bradlee Cards a Specialty
ATKINSON'S
Lom. 2274 3 South 10th St.

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ST. LAWRENCE MILK
Electronure
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

CRYSTAL QUALITY
is apparent in every one of our offerings . . . whether it be a tempting meal or delectable baked dessert from the Pastry Shop
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street

See Frigidaire First and Save!
Second Floor at
POMEROY'S
Dial 6111 for Representative

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

PRELUDE to FALL

With the end of summer in sight, we are almost ready to ring up the curtain on the new season. For college men, especially, our "Back-to-School" fashions are now complete, heralding the new trend for fall.
SAMTERS

SCRANTON
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
NO. 10
of Scranton, Pa.
$5 per month pays $1000 at maturity
$10 per month pays $2000 at maturity
$25 per month pays $5000 at maturity
New Series Now Starting
Subscribe for shares and loans now
Rehrig Building, 125 Adams Avenue
Tel. 2-2984

STRONG Enough to Protect You, Large Enough to Serve You, Not too Large to Know You.
Your Account Invited
THIRD NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
Back-to-School Luggage
Handbags—Umbrellas
211 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

Hats
It pleases us when we please you.
121 North Washington (Ann K. Strauss)
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery

SEWICKLEY

"My! It's Good When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 363

SELECT FRUIT MARKET
HEINZ 57 PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
Your Patronage We Appreciate
510 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 900

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Refrigerator and Home Laundry Appliances
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58

SEWICKLEY SALES and SERVICE
TOWING
Day and Night Service
205 Chestnut St. Tel. Sewickley 542

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

Insurance
GEORGE W. DeFOREST

The Standard of Fine Quality in Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy
On the Corner
Swarthmore 857 We Deliver

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

YORK

YORK FUR SHOP
Exclusive Furriers
August Fur Sale
Remodeling—Restyling at Reasonable Prices
31 N. GEORGE STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Jam Tomorrow

Britain has a staggering problem to contend with—the problem of vacations, greatly intensified following national recognition of the Holidays-with-Pay movement. A. D., visitor from Australia, declares it to be no wonder that the British Government is being pressed to produce compulsory plans for the "staggering" of vacations, making each industry give employees time off at different periods of the year.

"Well, let's think of Brighton in August"

Until this is done, says A. D., it is the public who are going to be pressed—almost wedged together, in fact, as they appeared to him when he went a-motoring on August Bank Holiday along with "all England and his wife," and several million friends.

Here are some of the traffic figures that our Australian observer has culled from the newspapers of the following day:

London-Southend rd., autos an hr.,	4000
London-Brighton rd., autos an hr.,	2000
London-Margate rd., autos an hr.,	2500
Great West rd., autos an hr.,	3500
Waterloo train term., trains an hr.,	100

From our own experience we know that during August, traditional holiday month of the British, many thousands of vacationists have to sleep on the sands of the most famous seaside resorts. Even boarding-house baths are rented as sleeping accommodation; and, as everyone who has ever stayed in a boarding house knows, there are not nearly enough of these.

* * *

No Jam

Which reminds us that there is an island somewhere in the Pacific Ocean which has no traffic problem, no overcrowding, no industries, no income tax, no government.

Nobody lives there.

* * *

Jam Yesterday

Belgium, on the other hand, is a happy little country with one of the most crowded populations in the world—more than 700 to the square mile. They all felt the unexpected earthquake we reported the other week; and one of them, our friend J. de G., writes to tell the tremor's amusing sequel.

It appears that the Royal Observatory considered that here was a unique opportunity for gaining important first-hand information on seismic disturbances in northern Europe. Surely, it was thought, a dozen or so out of Belgium's 8,000,000 persons would have observed something really interesting! So the directors of the Observatory asked the National Institute of Broadcasting to inform radio listeners that the authorities would be pleased to receive all possible information about the earthquake.

For many days letters poured in upon the radio headquarters. But it seems that the listeners got the wrong idea of what was wanted. Here is a sample of what was received. It is a letter from a housewife:

"Dear Sir: You ask from the people what the earthquake has done to them. Let me say to you that in my house considerable damage was caused. In the granary I had piled up, with great care, three dozen jars containing very good jam which I had made myself. The earthquake caused a chimney to fall on my jars and they were all broken. The jam cannot be eaten and my loss is great. But I am reasonable and a little indemnity will satisfy me."

Almost everyone who wrote, sent in a similar bill, instead of technical information. And the Radio Institute had to radiocast three times a day to tell listeners that facts, not bills, were wanted.

* * *

More Jam

Vienna is anticipating a strange morning on October 3. For when the Viennese throw open their windows on that day and look into the street they will experience the odd sensation that everything is going the wrong way.

The night of October 2-3 is the time set when all Austria finally changes over from the left-hand drive system of former days to conform with the rest of Germany, where, like America and mostly everywhere but Britain, traffic keeps to the right. Driving on the right-hand side is already obligatory in the greater part of Austria, but left-hand driving is still allowed east of a line coinciding with the border of Lower Austria. On the great day in October, the complex alterations to the 370-mile Vienna tramway system are to be completed, so that the street cars can go the other way round the city ever after.

"Smart guy, huh!"

Much track has had to be taken up, new point switches put in, and all the wayside shelters turned round. On the last night, 1,500 signs at stopping places are to be transferred from one side of the street to the other.

Perhaps the folk of Vienna will feel like the Irish-American who visited London and appeared to be dazed at the vast flow of traffic. "Sure," he said, when asked about it, "it isn't only the great lot of it there is in the streets that troubles me, but, be faith, when it's going, it's coming!" J. A. M.

Experience

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—James Russell Lowell.

Summer Beauty

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Up the Garden Path

Everyone Is Needed

Sir Michael Costa was once having a rehearsal with a large number of performers. As the mighty chorus rang out, with thunder of the organ and roll of drums and blowing horns and cymbals clashing, the piccolo player said, "In all this din it matters not what I do,"—and so he ceased to play.

Suddenly the great conductor stopped, flung up his hands, and all was still. Then he called out: "Where is the piccolo?" His quick ear had missed it, and the whole, to him, was spoiled because the smallest factor had failed to take its part.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Research shows that the New Deal was unsuccessfully tried in China two thousand years ago. The Skipper was Wang Mang and the old Herald Tribune subscribers were pretty bitter about him.

Montreal Star: A rich man must hire a valet, a laundress, a secretary, a cook, and a housekeeper; the poor man just gets married.

Detroit News: With the Dionne darlings under the parental roof, peace is expected to reign until 12 years hence, when all five run for the telephone.

Humorist: "Wheat provides us with one of the world's most interesting stories, a story that is not yet concluded," states a writer. A thrilling cereal.

Toronto Star: There is a proposal to abolish motor horns. If that is done, how is a man held up with a dozen others at a red light going to be able to indicate that he is the only person in a hurry?

Punch ©: A woman writer thinks that the nicest-sounding words in our language are "I love you." The words "Not guilty" seem to have been overlooked.

In Lighter Vein

Essay on Cotton

The following is an illuminating guide to the cotton industry, as described by the Wall Street Journal and quoted by Dr. J. A. Bowie, Principal of the Dundee School of Economics, in an address in St. Andrews . . . : "Cotton is the overcoat of a seed that is planted and grown in the Southern States of the United States to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fiber varies in color and length, and the man who can guess the nearest the length of a fiber is called a cotton yarn man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor businessman by his creditors. The price of cotton is fixed in New York, and goes down when you have bought, and up when you have sold. A buyer working for a group of mills was sent to New York to watch the cotton market. After a few days' deliberation he wired his firm to this effect: 'Some think it will go down, some think it will go up. I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong. Act at once.' Cotton is planted in the spring, mortgaged in the summer, and left in the fields in the winter."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Took the Advice

Jones had just arrived at the office when Mrs. Jones rang up. "What can I do?" she asked. "I want to go to the pictures this afternoon with Mrs. Brown, and I haven't a penny."

"Why not stay at home," he advised, "and see what you can get on the radio?"

When he got home his wife met him with a radiant face. "Thank you, darling," she said. "I did as you told me, and was able to get to the pictures—and there's still $6.50 left!"—Answers.

Lonesome

Mr. Potter, dining at the golf club, was amazed to see his wife in cap and apron approaching the table to take his order.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

"Well," she replied, "it's so nice to see you sometimes."—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

A Loving Foe

A Union soldier, who was bitter toward the Confederates, lay wounded at Cemetery Ridge, when General Robert E. Lee, in defeat, rode by.

Tauntingly the soldier shouted, "Hurrah for the Union!"

General Lee dismounted and approached.

"I thought he would surely kill me," the soldier related when he told the story, "but he looked down at me with such a sad expression and extending his hand grasped mine and said, 'My son, I hope you will soon be well.' There he was, defeated, retiring from a field that had cost him and his cause almost their last hope, and yet he stopped to say words like those to a Union soldier who had taunted him as he passed by! As soon as he left me I cried myself to sleep there on the battlefield."

Recommended for a Warm Day

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

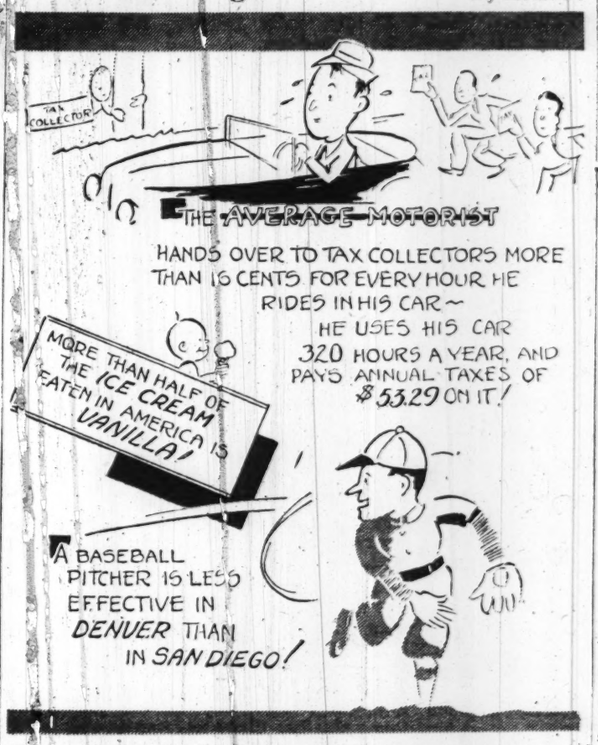
A Glass of Milk and Thou!

Quotation for Today

WONDROUS is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation its power of endurance.—CARLYLE.

Worth Knowing

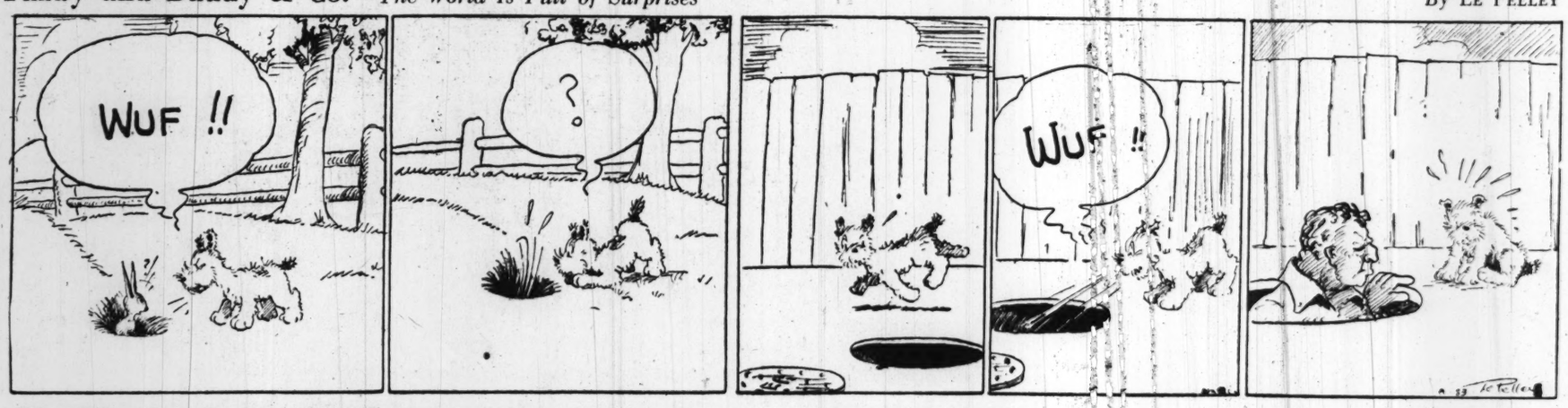
By H. E. T.


TAX COLLECTOR
THE AVERAGE MOTORIST
HANDS OVER TO TAX COLLECTORS MORE THAN 15 CENTS FOR EVERY HOUR HE RIDES IN HIS CAR—
HE USES HIS CAR 320 HOURS A YEAR, AND PAYS ANNUAL TAXES OF $53.29 ON IT!
MORE THAN HALF OF THE ICE CREAM EATEN IN AMERICA IS VANILLA!
A BASEBALL PITCHER IS LESS EFFECTIVE IN DENVER THAN IN SAN DIEGO!

The curve-ball pitcher is less effective because there is less air resistance in Denver, due to the high altitude.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The World Is Full of Surprises*

By LE PELLEY



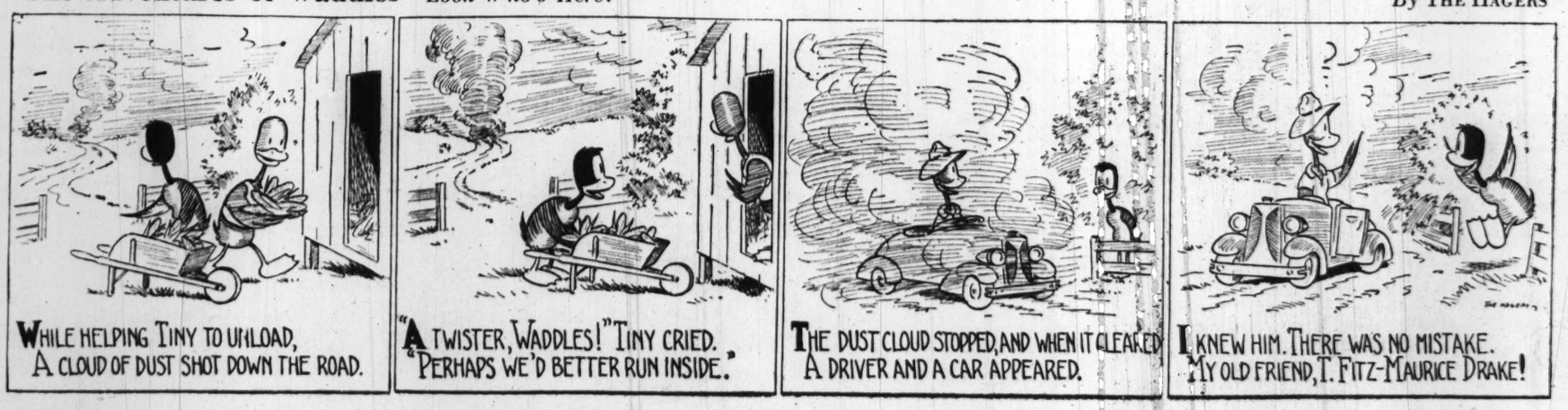
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Air-Conditioning Made Easy*

By CARMACK

Buzzy kept following me everywhere I went today—
"Wonder why he's grown so fond of me all of a sudden?" I said to myself as he kept right on my trail—
After awhile I stretched out in some cool shrubbery—and so did little Buzzy—
And then he purred "I knew if I followed you long enough you'd lead me to the coolest spot on the lawn!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Look Who's Here!*

By THE HAGERS


WHILE HELPING TINY TO UNLOAD, A CLOUD OF DUST SHOT DOWN THE ROAD.
"A TWISTER, WADDLES!" TINY CRIED. "PERHAPS WE'D BETTER RUN INSIDE."
THE DUST CLOUD STOPPED, AND WHEN IT CLEARED A DRIVER AND A CAR APPEARED.
I KNEW HIM. THERE WAS NO MISTAKE. MY OLD FRIEND, T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Ruskin forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"SEE FGIK MSNNOPKQQ OQ RTFM S UTPQKVIKPUK SPW S USIQK TX EOXK; OF OQ S QOYP TX OFQ ZOYTG, SPW S QTIGUK TX OFQ UTPFOPISPUK."

A Rebus

Here's another from the Junior Puzzler, and the letters below, in their particular position, represent an 11-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

D NER

"TOTAL speeches bore us"
Is always the chorus!

Letter Juggling

Three different 4-letter words may be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

A H S W

Find the Numbers

The sum of the squares of 2 numbers is 58, and their product is 21. Find the numbers.

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms, today, to be paired off:

1	read	please	
2	save	unravel	
3	navigate	peruse	1
4	recite	advance	
5	realize	menace	
6	solve	speculate	
7	satisfy	sail	
8	theorize	declaim	
9	threaten	experience	
10	progress	preserve	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'The Desert Shall Rejoice'

Pasadena, Calif.

One very hot day a traveling salesman was driving over a highway which ran through a long stretch of barren desert country. For many miles there had been no sign of human habitation, nor sight of man or beast. Then suddenly a dark patch in the distance resolved itself into a very old and dilapidated Ford car with its owner ruefully contemplating a flat tire.

The salesman stopped and kindly offered the Ford owner any assistance he might be able to give. He had tools which the other lacked, and together in the heat and dust the two men changed the tire.

The work completed, the one who had been helped wished to pay something for the assistance he had been so graciously accorded, but the salesman smilingly declined, saying he had been glad to lend a hand.

"What is your business?" asked the Ford owner.

"Selling," said the other, quietly.

"That is fine. Perhaps I might purchase the article you are selling."

Again the salesman smiled as he glanced at the rough car and its equally rough owner. "I doubt if you would be interested in my line," he answered. "I am selling Bibles."

"Bibles!" cried the other. "Why, I have two little girls at home and only last week the elder one said to me, 'Daddy, won't you please buy us a Bible?'"

"And so," said the salesman, "there in the desert I sold one of my most expensive Bibles to the apparently most unpromising prospect I had ever had."

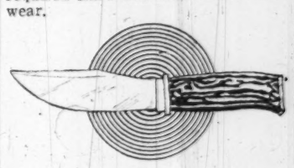
Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes 'Stainless Steel' Stainless?

Stainless or rustless steel results from the addition of chromium to the iron from which it is made. And the manner in which the chromium manages to prevent the alloy of which it is a part from rusting is something of a paradox.

When iron rusts, it is because some of the iron has combined with oxygen to form an iron oxide; and this oxide is the powdery red and destructive blemish known as rust. Yet steel (which is iron or an alloy which has been put through a special process of manufacture) containing chromium is protected from tarnish and rust by the fact that its surface is coated with a microscopically thin coating of chromium oxide, which is invisible and resistant to stain and tarnish. Instead of fighting fire with fire, in this case an oxide is fought with an oxide!

In general, the resistance of steel to rusting varies with the amount of chromium it contains. In practice, however, the amount of chromium which can be added is limited by the fact that chromium irons are quite brittle, requiring the addition of carbon in order to obtain the required hardness and resistance to wear.



The presence of carbon, while adding hardness, also causes rusting. Consequently, nickel is frequently used in combination with iron and chromium, for the presence of nickel results in alloys which are tough even when they contain a fairly high per cent of chromium.

The field covered by the various iron-carbon-nickel-chromuim-etc. alloys is so huge that so far the surface of its possibilities has scarcely been broken. Rustless chromium steels were first used for table cutlery and exhaust valves for airplane engines. Today stainless steel has almost numberless uses—from applications to architecture (as in the shining, mirror-bright tower of the Chrysler Building in New York City) to furnace pots (which are required to withstand temperatures in excess of 1000° Centigrade).—W. P. Keasbey

Odds and Ends

Babel of Tongues

About 600 different languages and dialects are in use on the European Continent.

The Eskimo's Greens

The nearest approach to ordinary vegetable matter consumed by the Eskimo is the semi-digested moss found in the stomachs of caribou.

Famed Astronomical Library

The library of the Naval Observatory is considered the most nearly complete astronomical library in the world.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "All true happiness is both a consequence and a cause of life; it is a sign of its vigor, and a source of its continuance."

A Rebus: after D in N E R (afterdinner).

Letter Juggling: Wash, haws, shaw.

Find the Numbers: 3 and 7.

Fun With Synonyms: Read—peruse; save—preserve; navigate—sail; recite—declaim; realize—experience; solve—unravel; satisfy—please; theorize—speculate; threaten—menace; progress—advance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Lively Hope

THE American Secretary of State was dealing with possibilities, not with Utopian dreams, in his internationally radiocast address on American foreign policy Tuesday evening. He was not talking simply about things as we wish them to be, but of things as they might be. If the hope his words called up seems unreal, it appears so only by contrast with such startling developments in international relations as must themselves seem unreal to peoples for whom law, order and freedom have long since become ordinary everyday indispensables like bread—and butter.

To understand why any program based, as Mr. Hull's is, on international morality, sounds a little like a statement of generalized desires, we need only turn to Mr. Hull's own detailed description of the "disintegration of the structure of world order under law." Then we see that not the lively hope Mr. Hull would kindle in us, but the chaos—which we too readily accept as synonymous with our times—is farther from standards which men already had shown they could realize.

On Mr. Hull's side in this case is not only the fact that men aspire to something higher than that expressed in the collective behavior of some of them, but that they actually have proved it possible in large sections of the world and throughout considerable periods of history to maintain their aspirations as common realities. It is well that we are reminded of this fact just when our forgetfulness is bringing frightful forebodings.

But it should not be supposed that Mr. Hull's program is simply a sort of a moral memorandum. It is propelled by the ideal, but it is steered by the practical. The economic implications of such a program are always on Mr. Hull's mind and he did not omit reference to them in his radio address. Trade agreements, seeking the removal of commercial barriers among peoples and the correlated healing of political irritations, are tools with which men can reconstruct the foundations of international life. Respect for law can better be engendered in a world where the physical requirements of nations are more evenly satisfied because they are better understood.

This is "realism." So is the recognition of the need to reawake in peoples the desire for security through morality and to quicken the confidence that they can obtain it. When an active determination to have a better world has been aroused, the specifications for building it will, as Mr. Hull apparently believes, not too tardily be worked out.

Independent and Representative

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has now extended his open intervention in the Democratic primaries to New York and Maryland. And in announcing opposition to Representative John J. O'Connor and Senator Millard Tydings he has more sharply defined his position.

The gist of this is that he feels the New York Representative and the Maryland Senator have obstructed or betrayed the party program. He says the people of the respective states must choose their own congressional representatives but he intends that no one shall be chosen as a Roosevelt supporter who doesn't really support the Roosevelt program.

This brings the question down to how nearly 100 per cent the candidates have been and how nearly 100 per cent the voters wish them to be. The President declared the test was not on the basis of support or opposition to the court reorganization plan but intimated it was fulfillment of the party platform. Does he mean the party platform of 1936 or the Roosevelt program of 1938?

He will find some difficulty in applying the yardstick if it be the Democratic platform of 1936, for that document was a tissue of generalities. It may be possible to say that wages-and-hours legislation was promised and that Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Tydings tried not to fulfill it. But even that promise was far from specific. It left plenty of room for disagreement over methods. Nonfulfillment of other planks would be even harder to establish.

If the President could draw a clearer line between himself and the "purgees" on the basis of policy, his intervention might clarify issues. But it seems to be largely a matter of feeling and attitude. Voters are likely therefore to see it only as an appeal for 100 per cent support of the President's own platform, personally interpreted as he goes along. That would come very close to legislation by the Executive.

A Congress representative only of state interests and wholly independent of the Executive would not function well in the handling of national problems but those are in essence the constitutional requirements for Congress. Although recognizing the necessities of party government, Americans still are likely to cling to the basic pattern and choose men who are representative and independent.

Life Saving on the Roads

IF AMERICA has suffered more fatalities in the conflict on the highways than in the World War—and so say the statisticians—then the recent marked reduction in murder by motorcar may save as many lives as keeping out of war. Seventy-five thousand in ten years would be the saving at the present rate; there have been 3,670 fewer deaths from traffic accidents in the United States in the first six months of 1938 than in the similar period of 1937.

The full measure of hope in this downward trend is even more apparent when the mileage rates rather than the yearly deaths are compared. At the University of Michigan where safety engineers have been comparing notes at a National Institute of Traffic Safety Training, Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Automotive Safety Foundation, reported that highway fatalities were at the rate of eighteen per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles in 1936, while in the first six months of this year the rate was only twelve.

He said that at the 1936 rate there would have been 45,000 killed on American roads this year instead of the estimated 32,000. That is a rate of saving which would mean 130,000 lives in ten years. Surely that is worth much more work and money than has been expended to make it possible. Most hopeful—and most challenging—is the conviction of the safety men that this great gain is directly traceable to safety efforts which can be intensified and expanded. Couldn't some of the money and thought now directed to preparations for life-taking war be better turned to this life-saving effort?

August Afternoon

THOUGH August is accorded a single leaf of the calendar, there are times when it creates the impression of several months crowded into one. The mildness of its mornings bespeaks June at its best, its middays savor strongly of July, while its evenings, calm and crisp with a doubloon moon looking down on close-cropped fields of wheat and about-to-be-harvested corn, afford a foretaste of sere autumn.

It is only when the sun has scaled the heights and is well on its celestial journey that August, ceasing its kaleidoscopic cavorting, settles down to the somewhat serious task of living up to its name. Although many of the flowers which, earlier in the year, clothed the earth in a Joseph's "coat of many colors" have taken their seasonal departure and grassy garments show signs of fading into autumnal brown, the month wears its worn robe with all the assurance of an emperor's purple, with an added air of magnificence.

The three o'clock sky is a huge, inverted bowl of blue, beneath which the sun, like a husbandman with crops "laid by," surveys with satisfaction the fruits of his labor. Field and meadow are bathed in amber. With a tempered breeze softly stroking the earth, small wonder the landscape appears sunk in somnolence.

Feathered choristers which ushered in the morning with snatches of song now are silent except for an occasional softly warbler lullaby. The near-by river moves quietly; even the wavelets, which earlier lapped noisily at bank and bridge, have sunk to a musical murmur. One sees everywhere rotund robins, toddling thrushes, and adolescent orioles, preening their wings for autumnal migration. Like the winter wheat, they will reappear next year, to yield a rich harvest of harmony.

"The Show Must Go On"

DEXTER FELLOWS, that paragon of circus publicity men, never would have stood for it—this business of the circus folding up—and apparently the circus fans of America are not going to stand for it, either. It was bad enough when several of the little fellows found the going too hard, but when the "Biggest Show on Earth" trekked back to winter quarters and called it a season, though the halfway mark had scarcely been reached, that was too much.

The Circus Fans Association of America has decided that when some ten circuses find it necessary to pull up their stakes and cancel their tours it is high time that something be done about it. And like almost everyone else these days the Circus fans are looking to Washington for help. Petitions to be sent to Mr. Roosevelt are now being circulated and the signatures of 500,000 children—age not stated—are hoped for. Just exactly what sort of aid is wanted apparently is not specified. It is heartening to know, however, that something is being done and we have a notion that a new alphabetical agency called the SCA, Save the Circus Administration, would be one agency with which few could find fault.

Political Credo

Book News of the Day

MISS Dorothy Thompson's POLITICAL GUIDE (New York: Stackpole, $1.25) can be read through easily in an evening; though it contains reflections sufficient for many a subsequent hour. One does not quite follow the intent of its author when she describes it as "the Intelligent Woman's Guide to Isms," unless it be deliberate emulation of Mr. Bernard Shaw. Why neglect the Intelligent Man, who is perhaps as deserving of a clear grasp on human affairs? Possibly she intends him to benefit vicariously.

* * *

The book is a political guide only in its early pages, wherein the author sets down her shrewd definitions of the many "ideologies" which enter into the vocabulary of the modern man: collectivism, totalitarianism, communism, socialism and fascism and naziism, finally and coureageously capitalism and democracy. These large, inclusive terms, which today muddle themselves in many troubled thoughts, are gratefully differentiated and clarified in the light of Miss Thompson's evaluation.

As for what comes after, the author lucidly and candidly reasons and argues the themes which press for attention today. Movingly she discusses the men and the ideals which shaped the foundations of American government. She asks how far have men preserved these ideals which were so definite in the thought of the "architects of the Constitution," those men who in 1787 wrote the political papers which made The Federalist. She goes far toward explaining why the democratic nations appear weak when confronted by the dictatorships. She holds up to public gaze a mirror which reflects the sham liberalism and the true.

* * *

Miss Thompson's description of a true liberal is striking. Into it she has poured her own deep convictions and cherished ideals. How many true liberals are there to be found today? Precious indeed are they who envisage the "twin ideas of freedom and responsibility; self-expression and self-control; extreme tolerance of others, with extreme demands upon oneself." It seems William Penn summed up the ideal of human liberty in the remark: "Men must either be governed by God or they must be ruled by tyrants." An admirable sentiment to ponder now when men gaze about them in consternation and strive to press on toward a high goal.

M. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

On Cheerful News

IF AN editor sets out to please his readers (and advertisers) with a front-page of cheer, he has a wide range of selection. Wall Streeters rejoice at the prospect of wage cuts. How much joy or will-to-buy, do you suppose, would be created in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Youngstown, or Birmingham by either the news or the rumor of a steel wage cut? The Wall Streeter cashes his chips after a couple of days' flurry around the steel post, and hops to Southampton; the roller in Johnstown tightens his belt and tells Mamma to forget about that week end in the mountains, or the new refrigerator, or the music lessons for little Lena.

War and rumors of war make grand reading for the guy who believes that another "good" war would fix all our troubles. There are such—they remember Bridgeport of 1916-1918, silk-shirted workmen, "war baby" stocks, etc., and forget that the poor man, with his wages doubled, had to pay 80 cents instead of 30 cents for butter.

Inflation rumors, too, are cheerful for the folks who kid themselves that they can buy low and sell high. How about the millions earning fixed salaries? Or the millions of widows and retired people trying to eke out their lives on pensions and annuities?

And the same news item that tells the Board of Trade operator and the Dakota farmer and the New York consumer that Uncle Sam has the second biggest wheat crop in history may be cheerful or gloomy, according to your interests. Cheer doesn't seem to be a dependable yardstick for the judgment of news.

But, if we were a regular reader of the *Chillicothe* (Ohio) *Scioto Gazette*, we believe we'd have liked its front-page editorial in the June 30 issue. It was a beautiful photograph, in four columns, of a Southern Ohio field, with stacks of newly cut wheat ranged in long diagonals to the trees in the distance. The editorial opens on a note similar to this piece, but its conclusion is worth repeating:

"Who, viewing this fruitful land, can turn back to the little cares of his busy life, without acknowledging to his Creator fervent thanks for sun, for rain, for the will to toil that we are given?

"Who, beholding this lovely picture, dares say: 'America is in a hopeless tangle. We'll never find our way out'?

"Let us look long on this Ross County scene: from such blessings come the strength and the spiritual wealth that shape our beloved nation's noble destiny."

—Arthur Robb in *Editor & Publisher*.

Got the Bull by the Horns, But—

Cleanser's Shop

OUT west we used to call them tersely "Cleaners." We would no more have said "Cleanser" than you would say "The Gleansers" if you chanced to refer to Millet's painting. So the sign, "Tailor, Cleanser" around the corner, when we first moved to Cambridge was an invitation.

"Do you do a good job? You don't shrink things, do you?" I asked the rotund little man who approached, chin lifted so he could look at me out of the bottom convexity of his spectacles. He had a wiry tuft of hair, which stuck up very straight above his brows and gave him a half-startled air of inquiry.

"No *mum!* When you get back your dress, aint nothing changed by a quarter-millionth inch."

This was close enough for me and I said so. After all, even the human frame is not so changeless. So I deposited the armload of apparel. He was going to press a pair of trousers while I waited, so I perched on the wide window seat cluttered with pieces of cloth. The shop was steamy hot, for it was a day in late spring when summer clothes had suddenly been thought of and plucked from their hangers at the backs of closets. But the door hung open after my entrance as though it never greatly mattered to it whether it was closed or not, and a cool breath of air came round the corner to me.

I glanced about. Rows of dresses, neither new nor old, hung in a glass case. On a long work bench where I imagined the little tailor perched cross-legged into the wee hours of the night, there was a jumble of cloth and half-made things; a one-armed suit; a blouse divorced from its skirt; a coat waiting limply for its lining; some cut fur in a little mess of fuzz, that blew with each breeze from the doorway.

I was not quite alone. A Venus de Milo dress form (as to measurements) was looking quite conversational in an afternoon suit of mildew green, a description coined for the occasion. From the back room came the hiss and clamp of the steam presser putting a crease in the trousers, and presently they came out, carried lovingly on his arm.

"That's good, aint it?" he inquired, like a child asking for approval.

"Fine. Completely rain-resistant," I smiled in praise.

He lifted his chin again and peered at me, looking very grave. Then a beam broke loose and his face was radiant.

"You like ta joke," he reproved me.

* * *

We have known him for several years now and he knows all our apparel. He has let down the sleeves of the small one's coats till there is no more letdown in them. He has put creases in all the trousers in the house. He has cleaned and recleaned the dresses, and is become really important to us for he sees to it that our clothes keep up, or down, to us. Clothes may not make the man, but they certainly add to his comfort—or not—as the case may be. If we need ours smaller, he shrinks them . . . "just a grain" here; if we need more expansion, he "pulls it crosswise a quarter-millionth inch and no harm done."

Yesterday I took him in a pink frock. He grinned when he saw it and lifted his chin to look at me.

"You bring me him four year ago," he accused.

"Good gracious," said I, looking fearfully at the dress for indications of a beard. "But it still looks quite young," I pleaded.

"Oh, he's all right," he comforted. "Only," and doubt came again to his face, "pleats should be back and front, not sides this year. Maybe I better switch him at the waist?" he studied the problem. "No," he decided suddenly, after a minute examination, "you better just wear h'm round a little more. Got a hole coming here, see?"

* * *

He h'sn't changed a quarter of a millionth himself in the years that have gone by. His tuft of hair stands as straight and astonished as ever. We pass his shop so frequently that we have got into the habit of a brief wave, acknowledged by that lift of the chin and a smile. He does not seem to have any great ambitions. His shop is unchanged and he charges moderate prices. He is evidently of Russian extraction, but I think by no stretch of imagination could he be an escaped "grand dook" in disguise. He has none of the descent-to-a-taxi look about him, nor even the grave martyrdom which sometimes replaces that. He is just a simple little man who takes a great interest in a millionth of an inch on the breadth of cloth.

This morning as I passed, I saw him raising his awning and remembered a message left for him. Leaning from the car, I called, "In the vest of that gray suit, a button's loose. . . ."

He turned from his awning and looked out of the bottom of his spectacles. "I found h.m," he assured me. Then, peering closer, "you gotta spot on that blouse. Better leave him next time you pass."

Why keep a private valet if you can be made spot conscious merely by passing a Cleanser's shop?

DOROTHY DESMOND

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Be Kind to Motorists Week

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not a "Be Kind to Motorists Week," with every town across the land painting and placing their street signs so tourists can read them from their cars? It's a present need.

In house-and-buggy days cross-country trips were made mostly by train. Arrived in a strange city, the visitor was met by Uncle Ed and the family surrey, or taken to the hotel in the depot hack. Street signs mattered little to him. Uncle Ed and the cabbie knew their town.

But today, countless motoring tourists are "on their own" when it comes to finding the Grand Hotel, or Uncle Ed's house on Elm Avenue. Street signs are important. Of course there's always the filling station. But often the direction is: "Straight ahead to Spencer Street and turn south for three blocks."

Find then, if you can, Spencer Street. Its name may be stenciled on the curb and hid by passing cars; it may be in small, dingy, unreadable-at-a-distance letters on an iron pole; or it may be nowhere to be seen at all. In rare instances you may spy it in big black letters on a yellow sign atop a pole. Two such thoughtful cities were found recently in a 1,500-mile trip.

G. M. M.

Aurora, Ill.

Public Improvements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Communities everywhere are vying with one another to secure Government aid for municipal, school, and other improvements, and at the same time are demanding that the budget be balanced.

Candidates for Congress claim if you wish Government funds for further public improvements you must vote for those who made these funds possible. No regard for billions increase in the Government indebtedness.

ROBERT N. CARSON

Davenport, Iowa.

The Wide Horizon

Parliament Earns Its Holiday

IN THE SHADOW OF BIG BEN

By Alfred Edwards, M. P.

IT IS interesting to note that, although Parliament rises on or about the last day of July for the long summer recess, the Parliamentary session does not nowadays actually end until after the recess. Early in November members reassemble for a few days formally to end the session, and a new session is opened about a week later by the King, who drives in state to Westminster and reads from the throne in the House of Lords a speech drafted by the Cabinet.

This practice of keeping Parliament technically in session throughout the recess dates from the year 1931; in which year members were recalled from their holidays by the new "National Government" which had been hastily formed in their absence to deal with the "financial crisis." On that occasion it was necessary for the King to summon members by Royal Commission; but, so long as it is in session, Parliament can be assembled at any time on the summons of the Speaker. The advantages of this arrangement in these fast-moving times are quite apparent.

However, this liability to recall abates by no jot or tittle the zest with which the liberated M. P.'s scatter from Westminster, like schoolboys released for the Summer holidays. In truth, their vacation is well earned. The hard-worked M. P. sees ahead of him not merely release from the hustings of debate but a period of relief from the daily mailbag, which makes such exacting demands upon his time and thought. Day after day that bag empties a multitude of problems on his desk—either new problems or new aspects of old problems which he had hoped were solved. It seems sometimes to him as if it were his own special job to find employment for almost everybody's husband, son or daughter, and he must also act to some extent as a relieving officer, and rush to the rescue of an unthinkable number of people who get stranded in London—and all of them seem convinced that he is their Parliamentary representative.

However glad he may be to do all these things—and he is glad of the opportunities for service which they afford—he none the less welcomes the long recess, which brings surcease from them all.

That mythical person "the man in the street" may perhaps envy the member of Parliament his holiday of three whole months; but there is more in that holiday—or more taken out of it rather—than meets even the keen eye of the man in the street.

A member of Parliament who has a business to attend to, and which he has perforce had to neglect during the session, will have much leeway to make up during the recess. If he happens to be a Trade Union official he will still have the duties of his office to perform, even when released from the demands of Westminster; while, if he is neither a man of business nor an official, he will almost certainly have plenty of propaganda work to do, either in his constituency or the country at large—or both.

Apart too from all these holiday tasks, he must devote as much time as he can, while he has the opportunity, to restocking his mental storehouse—training and, so to speak, rearming for a renewal of the political combat in November. He must equip himself both for offence and defense because, even if he is a member of the Opposition—the chief business of which is to oppose—he must be prepared upon occasion to propose; the merely destructive mentality is of little value.

The current session has produced many alarums and excursions—not merely "without," as the stage direction has it, but also within—many Parliamentary "thrills." Such, for instance, were the resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden, the march of Adolf Hitler through Austria to the Brenner Pass, the threat to Czechoslovakia and to world peace, the Spanish bombing of British ships, the "incident" in China, the fall of the Air Minister, Viscount Swinton, and last but not least "the Sandys Affair" with its threat to the War Minister, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha.

The importance of the issue in this "affair" cannot easily be exaggerated—it cuts at the very roots of the Constitutional freedom of Parliament, and renews a battle fought and won in Stuart times. This historic victory is commemorated in a picture, which hangs in the corridor leading to the House of Lords, showing the first Charles Stuart posing with arrogant grace on the steps of the Speaker's throne and demanding the surrender of "the five members."

On the whole it has been a disturbed and exciting time, and probably a period of quiet and meditation will be good for all of us. National and industrial problems, like many personal ones, have a way of solving themselves when left to themselves. The burning question of privilege arising out of this "Sandys Affair" is anyhow what the lawyers call sub-judice, and discussion is hushed. We will probably find our privileges intact when we reassemble in November.

Weather Breeder

However the wind is at peace,
However the rain's in the cloud,
We'll ask for the one to release,
We'll talk of the other aloud.

It isn't the wet that we lack,
It isn't the south in our face;
You want a good lean to your back,
I want the cold touch out of space.

DAVID MCCORD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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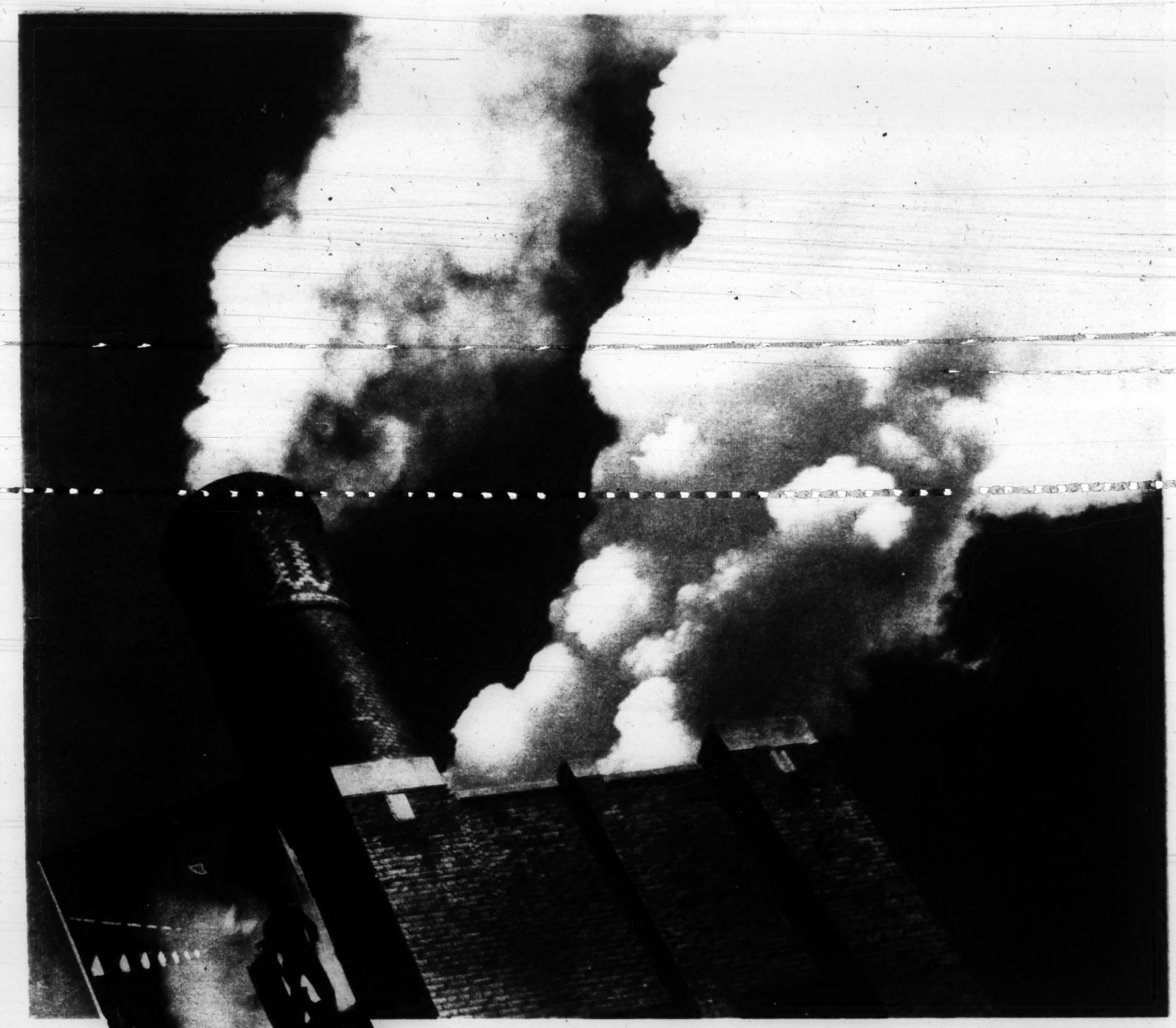
BOSTON, AUGUST 17, 1938



Quest for Industrial Peace

By Frederick W. Carr

Nine leaders of business, industry, labor, the legal profession, and the public in the United States were named by President Roosevelt in June to examine labor-industrial relations in Great Britain, and also to observe employer-employee relations in Sweden. They began their study early in July. There are two women on the commission.

IN THE TECHNIQUE of avoiding strikes, the promotion of good will in industry, and the development of responsibility in labor unions, British labor legislation has advanced far ahead of American law. The British system for handling relations between employers and workers, which an American commission visited England this summer to study, is more mature. It grows out of an older and better organized order of industrial relations than as yet is to be found in the United States.

The basis of what the British have built up in labor law and industry is the British character. Labor relations are primarily human relations, and what the British notably bring to them include fair-mindedness, toleration, democracy, preference for voluntary methods rather than compulsion, and observance of law. Centuries of democratic experience, with the restraint that goes with self-rule, are reflected in the labor legislation and self-government of industry conspicuous in England today.

Where impartiality is essential in arbitration, fact finding, fixing of minimum wages, or other adjudication between management and labor, England has been remarkably able to produce impartial umpires. The pattern of British industrial co-operation may be easy to copy elsewhere, but as a British leader now and then observes, the spirit that fashioned the design will be necessary to make it operate well.

* * *

On both sides, labor as well as capital, appreciation is heard of the progress toward industrial peace. "We have," as notes a one-time wage earner who is now a key man in the interplay, "devised an industrial machine that works." British labor law, which gives trade unions a definite status, has helped to build up a system which makes for co-operation between employers and work people. In consequence, British industry has become unusually stable in comparison with some other countries. Big strikes are few.

The labor legislation, for one thing, provides for voluntary—never compulsory—arbitration by a variety of methods, so that both sides in an industrial dispute are in a position to choose the method most acceptable to them. Where nothing but a desperate strike is forecast, the Government can step in to ascertain and broadcast the facts of the dispute.

A steadying influence has been given to such trade unions as want it—80 per cent of union members are under the system—by the Government registration of trade unions. Several of labor's law book authors point out that this is quasi incorporation—and entirely voluntary. An efficient minimum wage system covers roughly one eighth of the industrial workers.

* * *

British legislation also does such things as these:

Curtails violence to a minimum.

Banishes mass picketing, which in America often leads to disorders and calls for troops.

Tends to limit sympathetic strikes.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg (Above), Gerard Swope (Right, Above), and William H. Davis (Right)
Harris & Ewing, Wide World

Richard J. Watt (Left), Charles R. Hook (Left, Above), and Miss Marion Dickerman (Above)
Harris & Ewing, Wide World

CONFERENCE ON LABOR
British Miners, and Other Workers, Have Evolved a System Which Tends to Harmonize Employer-Employee Relations. It Is to Study This System That a Delegation Representing Workers and Owners in the United States Have Been in Great Britain. This Committee Recently [illegible] Harriman (Left) and the Other Six Men and Women Pictured at the Top of the Page Are Members of the Committee, Consisting of Nine Altogether
© Underwood & Underwood, L.N.A.

Extends the minimum wage to agriculture.

Does not allow use of injunction against labor unions in strikes to any where near the same extent as in America.

Gives trade unions, as an accepted part of industry, a much greater recognition in the law than in the United States.

In no case is labor's right to strike as its ultimate weapon denied.

A very significant feature of the industrial situation in Great Britain is that law is enforced.

Admittedly, the British industrial mechanism is not perfect. It has not cleaned up all problems. Some labor unions in the United States, strictly by their own efforts, have obtained relatively much higher wages for their numbers than work people in the same industries in England get. Yet, as a whole, the British machinery, both legislative and industrial, is felt by a large majority of English employers and trade unionists to be at least one jump ahead of America.

* * *

In the Industrial Courts Act, Britain has established a way unparalleled in the United States to avert strikes and promote industrial accord. The first instrument is a permanent tribunal of voluntary arbitration, the Industrial Court. Other forms of arbitration are also made available, so that the most desirable type can be had in any situation. The second principal part of this legislation authorizes an emergency court, empowered to investigate and report.

No compulsion is placed on workers or employers in any of these avenues under the act. The Industrial Court, which always stands ready to arbitrate, takes up a dispute only if asked by both employer and worker. Its decisions are not legally binding, but when both sides solicit its aid, they are morally binding.

The other device, the Court of Inquiry, furnishes the Government and public a final resource in a big strike when one or both sides are determined to fight it out and every other chance of peace has vanished.

* * *

Then the Ministry of Labor can name an independent Court of Inquiry, commission it to get the facts of the conflict, and publish them. This court can subpoena witnesses, though without power to punish for refusal to testify. It can demand the opening of a company's books, etc., though preserving confidential information.

Bringing the inside of a controversy out to the light has been found by the British to be one of the most useful ways of reaching a fair ending. Public opinion counts more in Britain in clearing a strike than in the United States. The smaller size of Britain also helps to focus a strike in the public thought.

Even in its very last implement of peace British legislation shies away from compulsion. The Court of Inquiry, as a rule, only reports on facts; it cannot impose terms of settlement, although it may make recommendations.

This system of permanent and emergency machinery for use when ordinary negotiation has failed has been working in England now for nearly 20 years.

* * *

Through its continuity, the Industrial Court has become experienced and adept in adjudicating disputes. Its president is an impartial representative of the public, appointed by the Ministry of Labor, as are its two other members who represent employers and work people.

These three permanent members usually constitute the court. They go to any part of the country. They hear cases involving thousands or only a single employee. Their procedure is informal. They do not require lawyers to appear before them, and the union representative or employer feels as much at home in testifying as the attorney. The Industrial Court has no power to subpoena.

Its aim is to maintain a spirit of good will and co-operation and to serve as an umpire above partiality. The judges named from capital and labor tend, according to the British tradition, to merge their partisanship. Impartiality is recognized as vital. Otherwise neither the Industrial Court nor the Courts of Inquiry could continue as a permanency. They might go through one or two strikes or settlements, but no longer.

The moral basis of this machinery of industrial settlement is the policy, voiced among those participating in it: "You've got to play the game."

* * *

The minimum wage legislation of Great Britain covers 1,100,000 workers in 41 trades and 86,000 establishments, making it the biggest system in the world now operating.

The plan originated in 1909 to protect the underpaid in sweated industry. After the war the main criterion for the application of the Industrial Courts Act became the absence of effective machinery for regulating wages throughout a trade. Unduly low wages, however, continue as an implied requisite. Besides that, Britain has a separate minimum wage law for agriculture.

England's experience with industrial wage fixing, begun nearly 30 years ago and running at its present rate for the past 20 years, will doubtless be studied by Americans in their administration of the national wage and hour legislation recently passed by Congress. The British system lays down no general minimum applicable to all industry, as does the new United States law, but sets up a Trade Board for each trade concerned. Employers and workers are given equal representation on the board, and effort is made to see that each class of concern, big or little, plus geographical location, has its spokesman. Likewise every type of worker is represented.

In addition, the public has its place on the board, usually through the seating of three impartial outsiders, often college professors, lawyers, etc., one nearly always a woman. In a deadlock the independent members have the deciding vote, but the policy of the boards is to avoid differences, if possible, and to study out figures on wages and the like, on which all may agree. Decisions attained by consent have been found the most workable.

* * *

From the employers' standpoint, the chief source of strength of the system is its protection of the employer willing to pay adequate wages. He is given a safeguard from the chiseling rival who would cut him by paring wages. So, as friends of the Trade Boards point out, competition is driven from undercutting and forced to a basis of efficiency.

Wages of the semiskilled and the skilled are fixed, along with minimum wages, in some trades. Violation of the rates of pay thus established, even of the skilled, are punishable under the criminal law.

The wages fixed do not enforce themselves. This appears to be an angle to be noted in the United States, where respect for law is not so widespread as in Britain. An inspection and enforcement service under the Ministry of Labor has been found indispensable. It divides Britain into nine areas, each with a central office, and keeps 60 inspectors in the field visiting factories, etc. Last year the Government found workers who had been underpaid to the extent of $150,900 and brought about the payment of these arrears.

* * *

Registration of trade unions has encouraged responsibility in the British trade union movement and brought protection to union finance it is agreed by a majority of union leaders. By its plan of registration the British Government virtually furnishes a system of standards for labor organizations. The Registrar does not seek to encourage labor unions, but gives those who want it a degree of supervision.

As British labor is anxious to live within the law, this limited oversight has tended to stabilize union finance and government. The influence of registration has probably been greater than the legislation itself required, and more important in the beginning than today, for registration was offered unions in the law of 1871 which for the first time granted them legality.

A national referee of union rules and finance is virtually created by the law. Seventy years of living under a measure of official oversight has trained unions into more care in making their constitutions and bylaws and in handling their money than is prevalent in America.

* *

Yet this is all voluntary, and that seems one of the unique things about registration. No union need register, and at the end of 1935 only 449 out of 1,042 known unions were registered, according to Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress. The big unions generally register. Many of the smaller ones do not, often feeling no need to do so until holding property, and sometimes because of apathy.

The voluntary nature of the plan is emphasized in the rules which the Registrar is called on to administer. They are not his rules, but the union's. In other words, the Government does not ask a union to do anything but adopt a legitimate and orderly procedure for itself, if it chooses to register. Thereafter any changes the union makes in its regulations must be in accord with its own laws.

In finance, the Registrar requires a thorough annual report. So many details are asked as to develop careful accounting by union officials. Moreover, as only expenditures are permitted which are in accord with the union's own rules, a bar is set up to misuse, extravagance, or misjudgment. In short, the rank and file of union membership gets protection in the use of the money it has contributed. Obviously, such a system amounts to just what the unions make of it.

Organized labor in Britain feels that the illegalizing of the general strike, tightening of restrictions on picketing, sympathetic strikes, etc., which followed the general strike of 1926, are reactionary. But to other labor legislation, passed at other times (except for the 1913 act restricting the right of trade unions to pay for their own policies), the British labor movement for the most part appears to give its endorsement.

Acme, © Lafayette, © Elliott & Fry, Wide World
LEADERS OF BRITISH LABOR GROUPS
From Left to Right, Mr. H. Berry, Member of Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; Sir Walter Citrine, Trades Union Leader; Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the London County Council; Ernest Bevin, Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress

Another Generation Heard From

Young People Grow More Articulate About Their Interests, and Miss Shields-Collins, Organization Secretary, Foresees Warm Discussions at the Approaching World Conference

By Evelyn Roe

IT SEEMS LIKE a large undertaking, and an even larger responsibility, but the soft British speech of a 23-year-old girl is giving expression to the trends of thought of some 40,000,000 young people all over the world these days. The voice belongs to Elizabeth Shields-Collins, a dark-eyed, dark-haired girl with a ready smile and exceptional versatility, a girl who is general secretary and active head of the second World Youth Conference, current at Vassar College in mid-August.

This young Briton arrived in New York recently from Geneva, where she has been in charge of the Youth Conference office for two years, and, between times, traveling all over Europe to prepare for this world gathering of young people. You get from her the impression that sometimes an inner vision, a creative flair, an idea closely akin to the quality of an ideal, can make an even exchange for years and years of experience in handling the responsibilities that touch the vital interests of millions of young people today, in the matter of their important present, and their so much more important future, in the scheme of world affairs.

During these two years she has enlisted—not the routine sponsorship—but the active and zealous support of many eminent diplomatists and workers for peace in Europe, as Patrons of the Youth Congress. Among them the Archbishop of York, M. Edouard Herriot, Lord Cecil, Prof. William Rappard, and the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. To say nothing of Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O.

* * *

An accomplished linguist, a graduate of the London School of Economics, seeing her for the first time one gets a distinct impression of efficiency, a dynamic individuality.

"I was born in London, but when I was very young my father's business took us to India," she says. "Father is a banker, and we traveled back and forth across Europe more times than I can remember. Of course, I got an early interest in people, and their capacities and problems in the reconciling of different temperaments and cultures in a practical world—though I didn't think of it all in quite those impressive terms—well, not when I was 10, anyway!"

Miss Shields-Collins went to Bedford College first, and then the University of London. Now ("when I have any spare time") she is working for a doctorate, her study stemming from her major interests, in the economic conditions confronting youth, and the ethical basis for peace in the world. And you get a particular clue to the working of her thought when you hear her say, "I hope both these topics are going to produce much controversial discussion, not only at the Congress, but for some time to come." For she sees in controversy and discussion vitalizing elements for progress. People don't get very far when opinions and beliefs are pegged down as final.

* * *

It is clear that her travel experience has brought her to an intellectual agreement with the rightness of racial tolerance, the necessity that all creeds and all colors shall be able to express themselves frankly, secure in the knowledge that they will be listened to, sympathetically and intelligently. For herself, she learned long since that the person who travels about arrives at feelings on such subjects which tend to be more clear-cut than those of the person who stays in one small orbit. This is not the trite assertion that it may seem on the surface and she broadens its importance by saying, with fairness, that travel in itself does not always clear away prejudice, but that it does increase the field of vision, and tend to render the judgment more flexible, which is "all to the good."

Has youth a "philosophy of life?" It certainly has, if she is any example—which she must be, or she would not be the active head of the Youth Congress. "Yes, it has. It is for peace, and for social justice. And so far as most of us can see, the only possible means for getting either or both is through the machinery of arbitration. Certainly it is the logical method. Nevertheless, we have to recognize the hampering fact that there are still countries where arbitration of difficulties is not allowed. So we have to keep on thinking, and trying to devise, alternatives which all countries, classes, colors not only can, but will, accept and participate in."

ELIZABETH SHIELDS-COLLINS
General Secretary and Active Head of the Second World Youth Conference Meeting at Vassar College

As for personal politics, "I'm a cross between the Liberals and the Labor group," showing nice, young-girl dimples, which somehow suggested that she did not wish it thought she took herself too seriously. Seriously enough, but not hollowly so. "And I'm confident that development along some such middle ground is going to show marked progress within the next ten or a dozen years."

* * *

She thought momentarily of all the work that has gone into planning the 1938 Youth Congress, and to the actual elements it has produced, which will come together in what she looks on as one of the most important crucibles to be found anywhere in the world today.

"Just think! We've got boys and girls coming all the way from South Africa, Canada, and Mexico, and they represent all walks of life, religious, agricultural, labor, student, and cultural.

"The primary thing, of course, is the discussion of international questions, and the bringing out of a deliberate expression of the attitude of youth on the current world crisis. I am sure it is going to show the world that youth does not believe in a Utopia—does not even necessarily want it. But we do believe it's common sense to suppose that much can happen to prevent war through a study of deliberate and persistent education for the people who are young now, in years of experience, but who will unquestionably, one day, take responsibilities in their respective countries."

Out of the discussions, a common program will be written which will guide the future educational activities of the great group, with special emphasis on the ethical and philosophic bases for peace. Among the groups participating are the National Intercollegiate Christian Council, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Foreign Policy Association, American Student Union, American Jewish Congress, Institute of International Education, American Youth Congress, the United Electrical, Machine, and Radio Workers of America, and many others.

* * *

"Nothing would make me happier than to think that I could spend my life in the Youth movement," Miss Shields-Collins said. "Of course, I don't expect to be able to, for it really is a Youth movement, and those of us who are working in it today must in time move on, to give our places to others who will then be at the ages we are now. But one thing I do know. I shall certainly continue to work for young people, all over the world, even if I can't actually be in the Youth movement itself.

"I don't care if it seems to you, as I say it, an expression of a natural exuberance of youth, which I will outgrow. For it is my firm, sincere belief that when the youth of the world is educated by logic and free discussion to all the problems involving the world today, there will be a phenomenal change in world governments. It seems to me this is inevitable, that these youthful representatives who are now beginning to see the light will take up a share in guiding the destinies of their own nations."

It was a source of wistful regret to Miss Shields-Collins that Germany and Italy are not participating in the Congress. They were invited, but they declined.

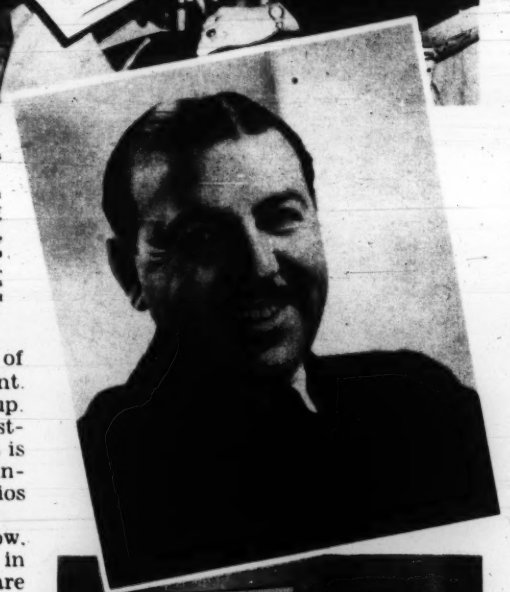
Three official languages were designated for the Congress. English, French, and Spanish.

"We believe that good stiff controversies will arise and that all differences of opinion will not have been resolved when the Congress adjourns. But we are hoping that everyone will leave in a satisfied frame of mind. Satisfied that issues and problems have been fully brought out into the open, into the dignity of frank and liberal discussion. This technique, applied to the great problems of the world, will be the saving method, we believe, in the long run."

Something to Think About

That Is What Many Movie-Goers Welcome, Some Producers Believe, and the Answer Is the "Short Subject," Giving Variety to Programs Consisting Largely of Glorified Fairy Tales

By Robert W. Desmond



Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios

MOVIE "SHORTS" AND THEIR MAKERS

Jack Chertok (Right), Young Producer, Has Won Four Academy Awards for Shorts Made Under His Supervision. A Conference on a New "Short" Is Shown in Progress Above. The Conferees Are (Left to Right) Lionel Royce, Who Is to Play a Leading Part in the Picture; Harold S. Bucquet, the Director; and J. C. Higgins, Writer. Below Is Robert Benchley, Writer and Actor, in the Midst of One of His Popular Humorous Shorts

CUSTARD PIES ONCE WERE the acme of motion picture entertainment. But the film world is growing up. Facts now are becoming more interesting to movie audiences. At least, that is one deduction to be drawn from the increased attention by Hollywood studios to what they call "shorts."

"Shorts," in case you didn't know, are not just abbreviated garments in which people play tennis. They also are one- and two-reel motion pictures, running from 10 to 20 minutes on the screen, and helping to give variety to a program otherwise composed of a feature picture, or perhaps two of them, and a newsreel.

Some of these film shorts are so good that they have been recognized by awards in their field from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, just as awards are given to their grown brothers and sisters—the full-length feature pictures. The "short" is the motion picture industry's chief weapon in trying to oust the double feature from theater programs. Sometimes the shorts are called, more formally, "short subjects."

* * *

Almost from the beginning, motion picture theaters have shown brief travel pictures. "Through the Canals of Sweden," "The Italian Lakes," "Temple Bells of India"—that sort of thing. They were pretty pictures, very often, but lacking in any dynamic character, so that few persons were much diverted, and only waited patiently until they were over. But all that is changed now. There are still travel pictures, but they have been given a thorough Hollywood treatment. And there are many other things.

It would be difficult to say just when the change began, because there have been isolated instances, for a long time, of effective shorts. The double-feature bill, however, pushed them almost entirely off the program for a while, because the two long pictures, plus a newsreel and perhaps an animated cartoon, left the patron so satiated with movies that, for the time being, he couldn't have taken any more.

* * *

The film version of the March of Time probably had something to do with the change which now is in full tide. That treatment of the news, borrowing something from the British documentary film, something from the conventional newsreel, and then adding something of its own, revealed a public enthusiasm for fact and "background." There had been a few newsreel theaters in the larger cities. But here was a new thing. What did it imply?

It implied that the public no longer was satisfied with fairy stories, and nothing more. A magazine full of fiction is well enough, but the time comes when the reader wants something he can get his teeth into. The same thing happened to motion picture audiences, and the film producers have not been slow to detect the trend.

As a matter of fact, the magazine comparison is one made by Jack Chertok, young Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer producer, who has won four Academy awards and 16 "best picture" designations during the three years that he has been in general charge of the studio's short subjects department.

"Shorts are to the motion picture audience what non-fiction material is to the readers of magazines," Mr. Chertok says. "We are trying to make shorts that will appeal to an adult audience. They are informative, and some of them have a moral. Although they are told as entertainingly as possible, they leave the audience with something to think about."

The shorts which won Academy awards during the last year were Walt Disney's color cartoon, "The Old Mill," a Twentieth Century-Fox short showing bird life, "The Private Life of a Gannet," and two M-G-M shorts produced under Mr. Chertok's supervision, "Torture Money" and "Penny Wisdom." The latter was a popularized treatment of home economics, filmed in technicolor and "commentated" by Pete Smith in a crisp way that he has made his own. The other was one of a series of shorts in the "Crime Does Not Pay" series, directed by Harold S. Bucquet.

The search for good ideas for shorts goes on constantly. It is not easy to get just the right topic, and then to give it the touch that will make it effective on the screen. Even though audiences welcome facts, the facts must be presented palatably. Nor need they always be facts. The Disney cartoons rank as shorts, and so do the Robert Benchley pictures, such as "A Night at the Movies" and "How to Make Out Your Income Tax."

A group of writers were trying to find a sure-fire idea sometime ago, and the conversation turned to the matter of employment and the relation between worker and executive.

"You know how you feel," one of them remarked, "when you pass a studio chief in the corridor, and he has something on his mind, and he doesn't say anything to you."

"That's our picture!" somebody in the group exclaimed.

And out of a chance remark there grew the short called "The Boss Didn't Say Good Morning." It concerned employee-employer relations and illustrated in dramatic fashion the need for understanding and co-operation from both sides. It was a picture which was shown, not only in theaters, but at Rotary Club meetings throughout the United States, and has done much good. A somewhat similar picture is soon to be released, entitled, "My Wife Doesn't Understand Me."

A series of shorts on aspects of history is being made both by M-G-M and by Warner Brothers. Although feature pictures often play loosely with historical facts, these shorts are trying to follow close to the truth. That was done in the production of "Servant of the People," released last year by M-G-M, and presenting the story of the writing of the Constitution of the United States. It is a film now much in demand by schools and colleges, even as "The Perfect Tribute," a picture about Lincoln, continues in demand after three or four years.

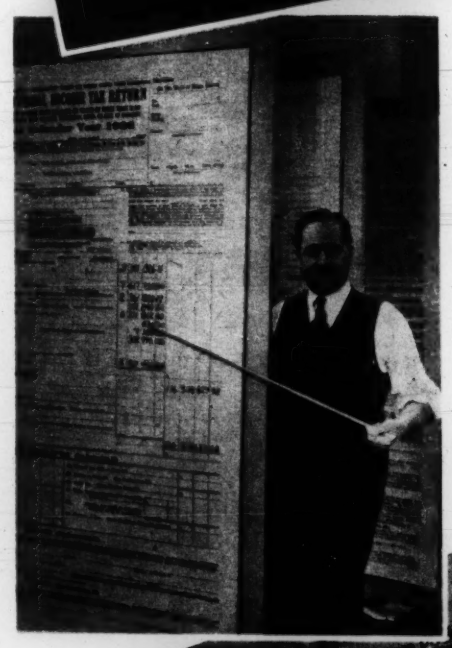
The production of the "Crime Does Not Pay" series is a good example of how carefully fact is authenticated, and used in the making of shorts which are useful and well liked. This series of two-reel pictures, of which several have been generally released, exposes various rackets which cost the American public millions of dollars annually. In the preparation of the pictures, the studio has received co-operation from the Department of Justice, in Washington, and from police and court officials in local communities throughout the country. They open their files to the studio, and make suggestions and give advice as required.

* * *

The production of short subjects, particularly of the "Crime Does Not Pay" type, involves some new problems of film technique and the preparation of scripts. This is chiefly the problem of telling a big story within a short compass of time, and yet telling it interestingly and accurately. Although it takes only about eight days to produce a short of this type, they receive as much attention from the studio as a feature production would receive, Mr. Bucquet says, and they cost nearly as much as the average "B" picture.

Other shorts are produced for the M-G-M studio by Pete Smith, for one. He began as a commentator for sports reels, but has branched into a wider field, until his voice and pithy remarks have become known to filmgoers everywhere.

(Continued on Page 14)



APPLAUSE CARDS: Three Cards, With Spectator Comments, Are Among Many Returned to the Studio After a Preview of the Picture, "What Price Safety," a Moment in Which Appears Above

Napoleon Never Knew

Lacking a Way to Preserve Foods, His Army Suffered. But Today We Have Tin Cans, and Our Problem Is to Determine How Long the Supply of Tin Will Last

By Herbert B. Nichols

HISTORIANS SAY THAT if Napoleon hadn't neglected the importance of a hidden road in his campaign at Waterloo, Wellington would not have beaten him. But Napoleon himself came nearer to the solution of his defeat than any subsequent commentator, when he allegedly observed that an army marches on its stomach.

What has this to do with the present shortage in the world's supply of tin?

Merely this—Napoleon needed some method of preserving food for his soldiers abroad and his sailors at sea. If the modern Connecticut Yankee could only have visited his encampment instead of wasting his time impressing King Arthur's Court, and if he could have brought as his single gift a tin can, the whole picture of modern European history might have been changed.

* * *

The Little Corporal offered 12,000 francs to any Frenchman who could solve his problem. But when the solution was found by Nicolas Appert in 1809, it was too late to help Napoleon. Still, it was decades before the time of Pasteur, who led natural scientists in discovering the agents of food decay. Appert's method of cooking and preserving fruits and vegetables is still substantially followed in modern practice.

While it was a Frenchman who discovered early facts about food preserving, it was an Englishman, Peter Durand, who obtained a patent in 1810 for making a "tin-plated canister," whence came the shorter name—"tin can." Shortly thereafter Thomas Kensett emigrated to America from England and applied for a similar patent in the United States. It was pigeonholed in Washington for ten years because everyone in authority considered it a hoax.

In the past century, especially since the 1860's, tin cans have risen in popularity until even the children's hero became none other than the Tin Woodman, of "The Wizard of Oz," an extravaganza in which Montgomery and Stone used to cavort. Today, the manufacture of the "sanitary can" developed by Charles M. Ams, a chemist, is centered around the American and Continental Can Companies, whose factories supply the largest percentage of the 10,000,000,000 such containers used annually. But all this is history.

Tin is in the news again—along with undeclared wars and rumors of wars. Tin is the leading Far Eastern mineral export and the greatest portion of the world's supply comes from the area between southeastern China and Sumatra, including the western edge of Malay. Next in production comes Bolivia, with England and Australia tied as very poor thirds. That is why the Chaco dispute in South America seriously affected the tin market not many months ago, and shifted the burden of supplying the world market entirely upon Asia for a time.

* * *

Now, as if the conflict in Asia were not enough to consider in figuring future markets, experts say that there is barely enough tin left in known localities to supply the world's present demands for ten years.

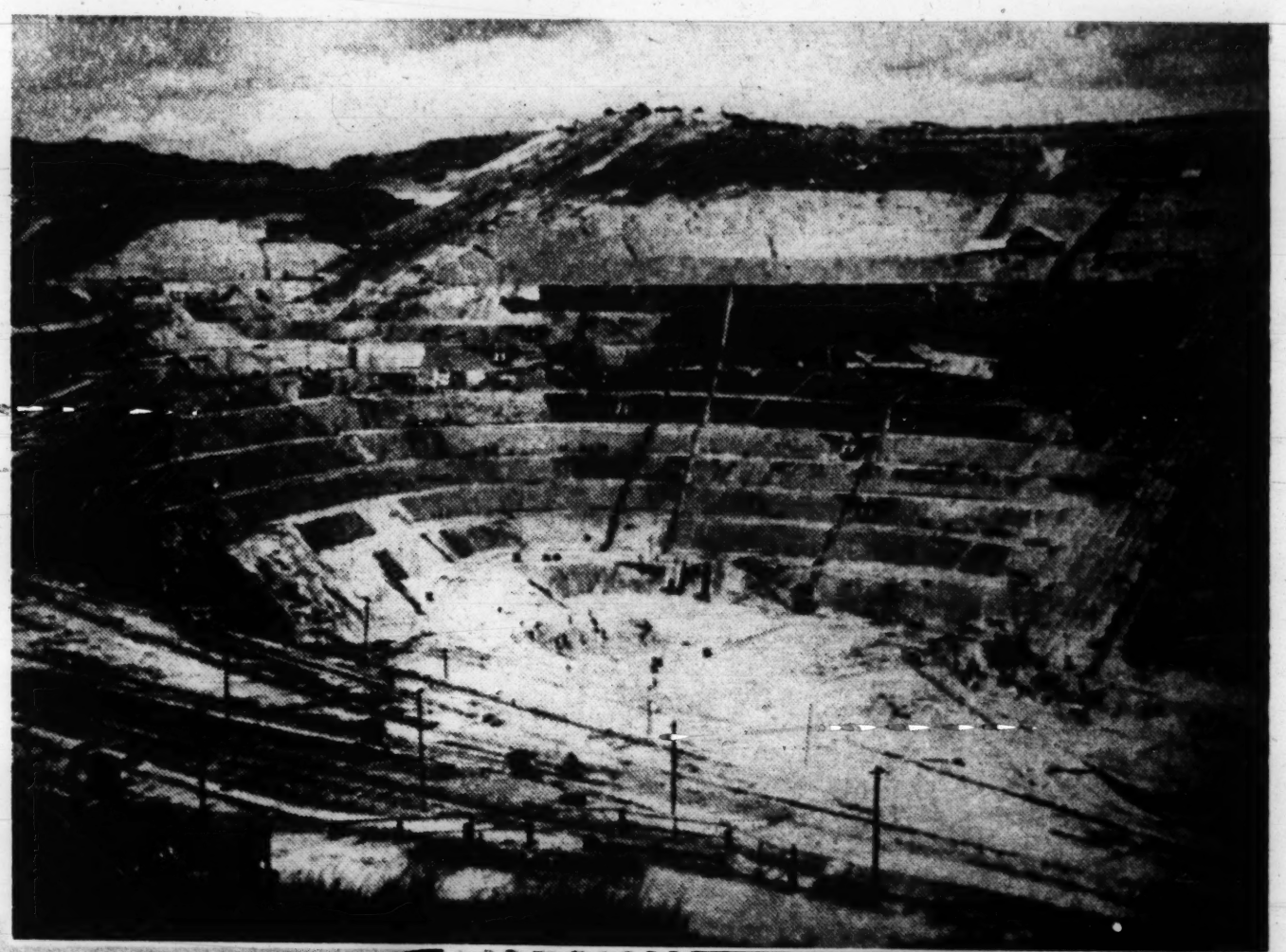
Our first thought might logically be—let's save our old tin cans instead of throwing them away? Alas, this might be a good idea if tin cans were really tin. But it so happens that each container is only about 2 per cent tin and 98 per cent steel. Canisters of solid tin would in no time at all cost as much as sterling silver.

Some cities have found it profitable to "de-tin" the cans, recovering the tin and then baling the de-tinned steel, both of which are sold. Decatur, Georgia, has used its cans as a foundation for more than three miles of streets, a roadway being made by flattening the cans with a five-ton roller, pouring sand and gravel over them and then oiling. In about six months the cans undergo oxidation and form a hard, firm mass.

Notwithstanding America's consumption of more than half the world's production of tin, the value of tin-recovery methods is comparatively negligible. Following a re-establishment of peace in Asia, especially in China, vast new tin deposits could be opened up, it is believed, to meet the growing demand, and also to aid China in its efforts to modernize its political and economic structure.

In the early days, an expert tinsmith could make as many as 75 cans a day. Now a single machine turns out 180,000 in the same time. As late as 1861 canners were still processing food by

(Continued on page 12)



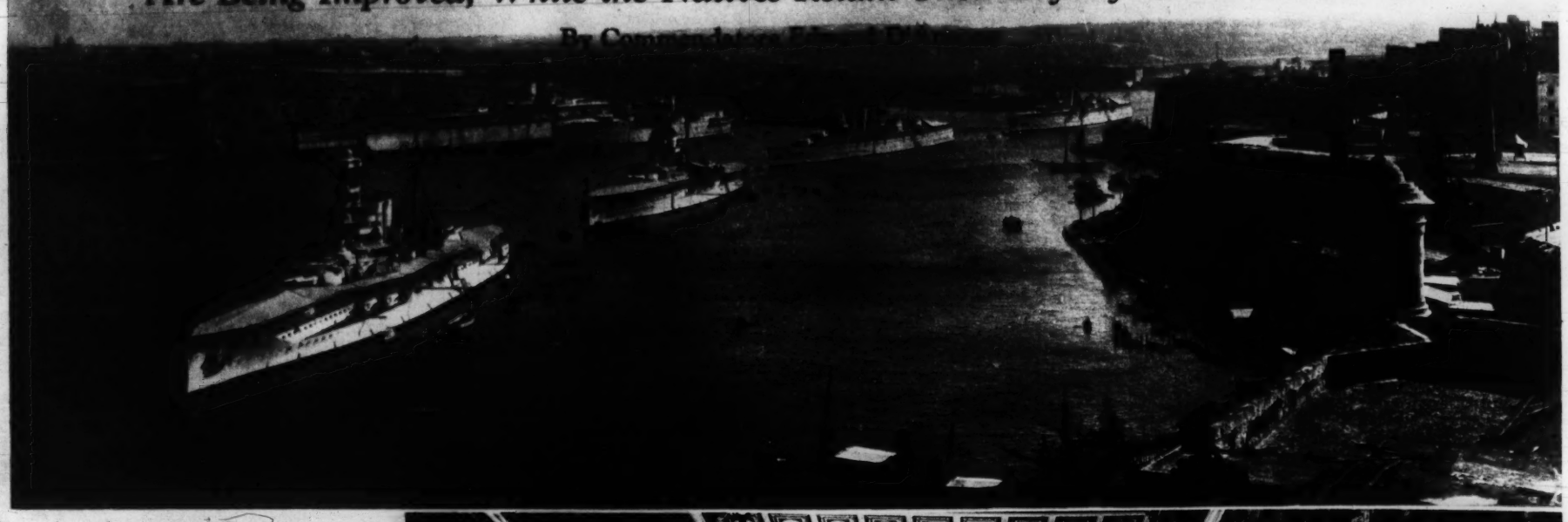
Courtesy of National Can Company, Continental Can Company

OUT OF THE EARTH TO THE PANTRY SHELF

From a Tin Mine, Such as Shown Above, Comes the Raw Material, Which Is Converted, Among Other Things, Into Tin Cans. They Are Being Stacked by the Hundreds in a Freight Car at the Right, Using a Pronged Stick to Handle a Number at a Time. Several Opened Cans of Fruit, Among the Many Articles Which May Be Preserved in Tins, Are Directly Above

Malta Scans the Skies

The Airplane Has Made Britain's Mediterranean Base More Vulnerable, But Its Defenses Are Being Improved, While the Natives Retain Their Loyalty to the Union Jack



Richard Ellis Photo
GRAND HARBOR, MALTA
A Battleship Lies in the Drydock at the Left

THE WALLS OF PARLIAMENT HALL IN THE MAGISTERIAL PALACE ARE COVERED WITH GOBELIN TAPESTRIES

HALFWAY DOWN THE BLUE Mediterranean, between Sicily and Tripolitania, are the Maltese Islands, well known not only as one of the most important British naval bases but also as a delightful winter resort and a favorite center for historical and archaeological research.

The defensive forces in Malta consist at present of three English infantry battalions, one regiment of Malta militia (the King's Own Malta Regiment), one heavy and one antiaircraft artillery brigade, another heavy brigade of Royal Malta Artillery, a strong Royal Air Force, with a seaplane base at Kalafrana, in Marsaxlok Bay, the Hal Far Airdrome at a short distance inland, another in the center of the island, and a third in course of construction.

Of the island's defense, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, British Secretary of State for War, who paid a week's visit to Malta a few months ago, made the following statement to the press: "The defenses of the island are being actively improved, and as the days pass they will become more and more formidable on land, sea, and in the air. They are not intended for aggression but for protection, for nothing must be neglected to insure the safety of the loyal inhabitants of these islands."

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Numerous as are the instances when Malta proved itself to be an important outpost of the British Empire, it was during the World War that it showed its great strategic value as not only one of the main strongholds of the Empire, but also a first-class naval base to the allies of Great Britain. The presence of these fleets kept 15,000 men working day and night in its dockyard. Furthermore, throughout those four years, about 400,000 soldiers from every corner of the Empire were brought for attention and rest to Malta.

Malta went through anxious times while sanctions against Italy were in force. The calmness of the inhabitants was admirable, with Malta only 60 miles from Sicily. Gas masks for the population were sent out from England. Verbal and printed gas instructions in English and Maltese were distributed. Old railway and other tunnels, crypts of churches, garages, and so on, were prepared as air raid shelters. At sunset a boom was placed between the two arms of the breakwater, which prevented craft from entering the Grand Harbor without a special permit from the authorities.

The Maltese archipelago consists of five islands, of which three are inhabited. Their population totals about 250,000. Malta, the largest of the group, is 17.5 miles long, 8.33 miles wide, and 86 miles in circumference.

Since the loss of self-government, which lasted from November, 1921, to November, 1933, the islands have reverted to a Crown Colony regime with an Executive Council under the chairmanship of the Governor, consisting of six official and four unofficial members, the latter selected from the population by the Governor.

The language question, which had become a serious stumbling block during self-government, is now definitely settled. Italian has been superseded by Maltese in all official documents and in the law courts. Only where one or both of the interested parties is of English nationality is the case dealt with in English.

These islands are dependent for most necessary foodstuffs on other countries. Cattle are imported from various countries and much fruit and fish come from Sicily.

Malta, having no important industries, also is largely dependent on H. M. Dockyard, which gives work to thousands of Maltese, and the presence of the Mediterranean Fleet, the Army, and Air Force.

Rapid population increase is a very serious problem. Malta is said to be the most densely populated area in Europe, with small present emigration.

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From the fossil bones of two extinct species of elephants, hippopotami, and other animals discovered in a cave known as "Ghar Dalam," situated in the southeastern part of Malta, some natural scientists have inferred that these islands must have formed part of an isthmus which in prehistoric times connected Sicily with the African continent and divided the Mediterranean into two large inland lakes.

The Phoenicians, supposedly the first people to land on these shores about 1300 B. C., were successively followed by the Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Normans, etc., until the year 1530, when, by an act of donation of Charles V, the Maltese Islands were taken over by the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who thereafter became known as the Knights of Malta.

On June 9, 1798, Napoleon took advantage of the weakness and inefficiency of Grand Master Ferdinand de Hompesch, who ruled these islands at the time, and with a fleet of 472 vessels occupied Malta after slight resistance. French rule did not appeal to the Maltese, and finally a rebellion broke out. The French garrison was besieged in Valletta for two years and expelled from Malta on Sept. 5, 1800, thanks to the assistance rendered by Admiral Lord Nelson, whose intervention the Maltese had urgently solicited. By the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, their islands passed under British supervision.

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Visitors to Malta, entering its Grand Harbor, are struck by the formidable and extensive fortifications built under the Knights, by which the capital, Valletta, its suburb, Floriana, and the three cities, Senglea, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa, on the opposite side, are encircled. At the time of construction they were considered impregnable. Notabile was Malta's former capital. There is also the residential town of Sliema, as well as 30 villages and several hamlets.

Valletta, begun in 1566 under Grand Master Jean Parisot de la Vallette, stands on a high, rocky promontory, jutting out seawards and dividing the Grand Harbor from Marsamuscetto or Quarantine Harbor. Its streets of stairs leading to both harbors, and others which for the highest points assume the shape of a broad letter "V," are some of the main characteristics of Malta's capital. The most attractive features of this city are its stately structures, their historical associations, and the magnificent souvenirs they contain.

The Royal Malta University dates back to 1577. The "Auberges," scattered over Valletta, were the seats of the different "Langues" of the Order. They are imposing edifices of superior importance.

* * *

Seven miles from Valletta is Notabile, also built on an eminence, and, like the new capital, encircled by walls, bastions, ditches, and other defensive works. In its narrow streets, few persons are met with and traffic is all but unknown. The cathedral was built in the first century of the Christian Era and later rebuilt on two different occasions. This historic temple possesses numerous gold and silver objects of great artistic and historical religious value.

In A. D. 58, while on his way to Italy from Caesarea, the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked on the Maltese shores. During his long sojourn in Malta he converted the inhabitants to the Christian faith.

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Among the prehistoric vestiges scattered over the islands, the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, the Tarxien Neolithic Temples, and the Megalithic remains of Hagiar Kim, Mnaidra in Malta, and Gigantia in the sister island, Gozo, are undoubtedly the most important, and have on numerous occasions attracted archaeologists from different parts of the world. There are prehistoric cart ruts, from 6 to 18 inches deep, according to the nature of the rock on which they have been formed.

Siege granaries remain in Valletta

(Continued on page 15)

D E C I S I O N

By Walter Sandon

DEAR BERT—THE POINT you raise in your letter is difficult to answer. I mean it is difficult for me to answer it for you. I can answer it to my own satisfaction, but I have come to realize that it is next to impossible to supply a cut-and-dried answer that will completely satisfy another person. For one thing, the real motive you have for asking the question is unknown to me and may be unknown to yourself. So that any answer I can give will probably fail to satisfy that motive, as well as the hopes or fears that are responsible for it.

In asking me whether I am of opinion that our civilization is moving definitely to a collapse, you may be hoping that I will say no, yet you fear that it will be otherwise. So whatever my reply, you will probably write me a long letter against it, and you yourself would still be as far as ever from a decided opinion.

The other day, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M. P., declared that "humanity is going down in a strange way." Well, I imagine he has been studying humanity and has seen something that has led him to come to such a conclusion, although in some quarters it has become almost automatic to talk of the inevitable collapse of our civilization, ever since Oswald Spengler expounded his theories in his "The Decline of the West."

* * *

Personally, I do not believe that collapse is inevitable, because life is evidently not dependent upon any particular form of civilization. I think it is quite possible that we shall weather the present storm, and not altogether sink as other civilizations have done in the past.

As I seem to have committed myself to a more or less decided opinion after all, perhaps it would be better if I set down the main facts that have been responsible for the conclusions I have come to for myself, and then leave it to you to hammer out a notion on the matter.

Well, first I asked myself: What is the nature of the ideal upon which our civilization rests? Is it (1) spiritual, or is it (2) materialistic? The answer you arrive at is important.

I fancy that as regards point (1), Bert, your decision will be No! The facts are all too obvious, aren't they? But if you cannot make up your mind about the completeness of point (2), the following quotations from a speech made by the Bishop of St. Albans may help you: "There is in this country an unofficial anti-God movement from the top to the bottom of the scale. It is extraordinarily polite, but, look where you will, the war against God is being fought on a hundred fronts."

Of course, Bert, that is the Bishop's conclusion, and if, on considering world humanity through the mediums now open to you—mediums such as the daily press, modern literature, the cinema, the wireless, and also your human contacts—you reach quite a different conclusion, then you must base your judgment on that conclusion.

* * *

Where you may find difficulty is in deciding whether or no our civilization is based upon an ideal that is a combination of the spiritual and the material. Personally, I found it necessary to go back in history a long way, and there I found emperors, kings, cardinals, churches, barons, knights, soldiers of fortune, one and all fighting and scheming to obtain wealth, land and temporal power, and I decided that it was somewhere about there, Bert, that the life outlook or ideal that now dominates the modern world was formed.

You do, of course, find that grand men and women bravely tried to turn the tide of our civilization in the direction of God, but the current of events swept round them, and it is the main direction and purpose of civilization that has to be considered.

By 1798 there was no doubt about the direction, for it was accepted that the purpose of creation was to approach as near as possible to a race leading all others in wealth and physical stamina. According to the Rev. Thomas Malthus, the means for achieving this end were famine, disease, vice, and war. In other words, the life ideal was seen as a merciless struggle.

In 1838, Charles Darwin adopted the Malthusian theory and called it "evolution," which later became known as "the struggle for existence," or the survival of the most fit, and as you know, Bert, this doctrine practically took the place of religion. And during the early industrial era whole families were born, lived, worked and passed in the mines as part of the accepted and "natural" order of things.

But secular education gradually percolated through the mind of the masses, and such ideals as liberalism, humanism, and trade unionism developed and resulted in better material conditions. Then industrialism spread from nation to nation, until now there is hardly a people that does not demand the free expression of its nationalism and its race ideology.

So that the world order today, Bert, is one in which a form of materialistic egoism is rampant, both individual and national. It is Darwinism in excelsis that seems to have developed in man an extraordinary vanity that demands nothing less than the possibility of achieving superiority in some form or other over everyone else. It is driving the nations to arm to the teeth, and to provide gas masks for babes, and it seems that soon the safest place for the "most fit" to exist in will be the coal mines!

* * *

Well, Bert, there are some of the facts upon which you can base your judgment of the future of our civilization.

But I must mention one other point. It is that man is a thinking being, and that he has thought himself into the present position as the result of past experience and the break-up of many civilizations. And until just lately men started with the belief that famine was inevitable unless the sword was used to ward it off.

Today men are realizing that plenty is natural, and although that idea has still to battle against established ages of contrary belief, it is just evident that men are beginning to think in the direction of the possibility of a new aspect of life. An aspect that, if true, would allow the fullest expression for every constructive ideal, and, therefore, allow of an entirely new kind of relationship between men and nations. A relationship of brotherhood, shall we call it?

Do not mistake me, Bert, it is a state of mind that at present is in the process of being born. But as it is an ideal that is at last based upon an actual truth regarding the nature of creation, it would be wise of you not to neglect its possible influence upon the future of our civilization.

Free Peoples of the Rivers

From the Mississippi to the Yangtze, Millions Call Boats Their Homes, and Live Happily, With a Rope as Almost the Only Tie to the Land and Its Problems

By Marc T. Greene

Publishers' Photo Service

HOUSEBOAT IN BORNEO
Natives Along the Barito River Use Matting and Saplings for Their Crude Floating Homes and Canoes

AS IN THE DAYS before railways, airplanes, and other rapid methods of transport, the world's inland waterways, mainly the rivers, are still arteries of travel in some countries. Upon them developed a floating life that, even where they have ceased to be of importance in modern transport, still lingers in many curious and interesting phases, ranging from the covered-sampan dwellers on the canals of Siam to the crude dugouts of the upper Amazon.

River-borne life probably originated as a measure of precaution long before such waterways became travel routes, and thus led people to dwell beside or upon the rivers for economic reasons. On the Yangtze-kiang or the Ganges or the Orinoco, existence was more secure in the days when men's hands were mainly against one another. The swift current would bear a boat rapidly out of danger, or some hidden nook at the river's bend would afford concealment when the enemy approached.

On those same rivers today thousands continue to live because of the habits of centuries as well as for other reasons. For a water-borne life has its obvious advantages. Not only does the continuing possibility of drawing in anchor and dropping it in another place a mile or a hundred miles away make a strong appeal to one with a wandering inclination, but it invests existence with a simplicity rarely attainable on shore. Moreover, the responsibilities of householding are markedly lightened and its details reduced to triviality.

* * *

If you find your neighbor's taste in radio entertainment conflicting with your own, no delay need attend removal to another environment. Nor do automobiles shriek raucously under your window at midnight and adjacent walls deprive you of the noonday sun. You pay no taxes, or none to speak of anyway, and do not require to keep your curb free of snow in winter under pain of acidulous police remonstrance.

The buoyancy, too, of existence afloat seems to carry with it a certain lightness of spirit. For mark the dwellers on the Irrawaddy near Bangkok and the canal folk of that vivid city. Thousands of them live in their cozy little covered sampans. They rarely go ashore, and then only reluctantly and in case of need, somewhat as the man fond of the country seeks the city and its noisy confusion only when necessity requires. Yet of all the people of the East these sampan dwellers seem the happiest. They make fast their boat-home to a tree by the waterside, remain there for a few days and then go on, up or down, or maybe out to the great river itself and hundreds of miles into the interior. The essentials of existence are easily procured. There is something to be made by ferrying a passenger here or by transporting some goods there. The day takes care of itself to the river-dweller. The frantic scurryings-about and the anxieties of men ashore are not for him.

In Canton's river-borne cities, more than a quarter of a million people live as the forefathers have lived since Confucius' day. A good many of them have lately exercised the privilege of boat-dwellers and hastened away and down the West River toward safer Hong Kong, before the Japanese advance into China. More than ever they have congratulated themselves upon having no economic ties to the less secure even if more solid land. At an hour like this, as they would point out to you, a life upon the water is a thing greatly to be desired.

* * *

In such as Canton, Soochow Creek at Shanghai, or the inlets about Singapore floating life, crowded here more than anywhere else in the world, offers what strikes the Occidental as little opportunity for privacy. But privacy is the last thing the Oriental, especially the Chinese, desires. He would be bored with it, definitely preferring plenty of society, much talk, and that in groups and clamorous unison, and the amiable gossip that passes rapidly from one water-borne home to another. He likes particularly the consciousness that many friends and neighbors are close about him, a tendency developed through centuries of massing together in a thickly populated land.

Through the Ganges Delta below Calcutta the streams and creeks wind their ways in a watery labyrinth. Along the broader and deeper parts and thence away to the north of Bengal ply large stern-wheel steamers a good deal like those once familiar to the Mississippi. Now and then, where two creeks intersect like a country crossroads, the traveler by one finds himself in the midst of a lively gathering of the water-dwellers of the Delta.

It is the weekly, or, in the more remote areas, perhaps only the monthly, market. Everything is afloat, shops and their customers, peddlers, entertainers, all the accompaniments of a country market fair. The traders

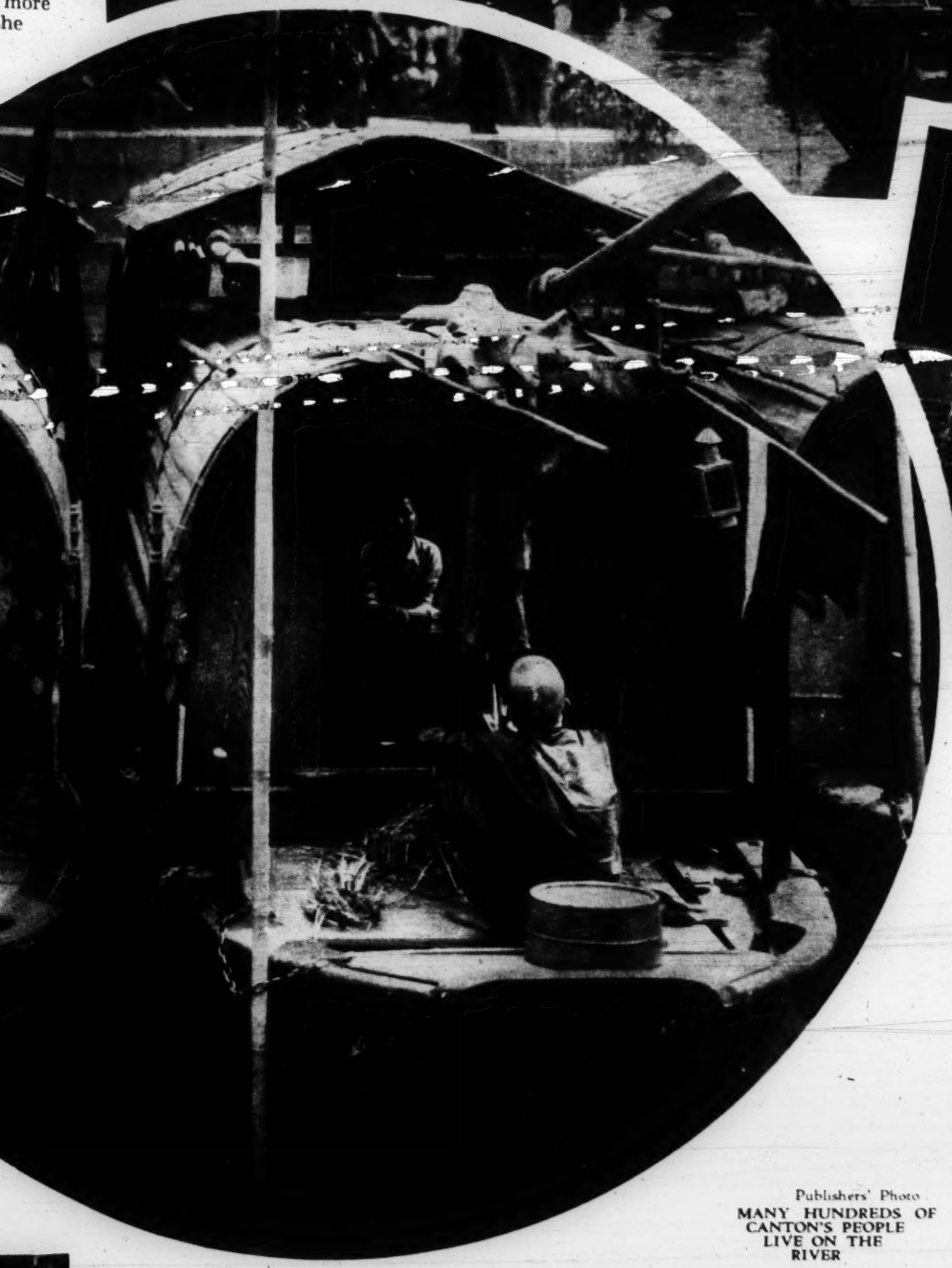
© G. W. Bond

HOME ON A BARGE
And a Whole Family on Inspection

LUMBERJACKS AFLOAT IN THE SWAMPS OF LOUISIANA
Moving From Job to Job in Their Houseboats, the Swampers, as They Are Called Locally, Roam the Bayous of the Creole State, Fishing in Their Spare Time and Tying Up Occasionally at Rough Shacks That Are Built on Stilts Above the Water

Ewing Galloway

Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Line
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SWARMING RIVER LIFE IN CANTON, CHINA



Publishers' Photo
MANY HUNDREDS OF CANTON'S PEOPLE LIVE ON THE RIVER

Ewing Galloway
HERE TODAY AND GONE TOMORROW
Barge Town on the Hudson River Water Front in New York City Changes Overnight as the Floating Residences Move In and Out

have lined up in one watery "street," their wares displayed vividly to the folk who paddle slowly past in their dugout canoes. Here there is a flat-bottomed lighter full of sheep, there a barge with crates of fowl or with swine. And, as the quickly falling tropic darkness comes on, torches and flares are lighted, entertainers appear in broad-beamed barges, and the most picturesque of Indian fairs, the fair afloat, continues through half the night.

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There is an excellent reason for this water-life of the lower Ganges, which part of the year maintains itself in stilt-supported huts at the river's edge, for the land everywhere is low and a good deal of the time submerged, thus highly fertile when the river's flood subsides. So the folk here, rarely encountered by tourists, because this is one of India's remote regions, make good harvests and are relatively prosperous, working the land at the proper time but rarely abiding upon it. Level and silent, the shores of the Delta stretch away to the horizon and the repose of an uncomputed age lies upon the face of a land where nothing changes. At night, the little watch fires on the bows of the boat-homes gleam in rivalry with the fireflies that swarm across the moist fields.

Down the Tigris you may drift on a stern-wheeler of a type even more ancient than that which plies the lower Ganges, from Bagdad past the towering remnants of ancient Ctesiphon, pausing at Kut-el-Amara, hailed by many an Arab boy who runs along the banks and easily keeps pace with your leisurely craft, meeting often the dwellers on this winding stream that once brought bloom to a radiant land. What their means of livelihood may be, it is difficult to say. There is little sign of their toiling or spinning, but even less of their lack of any of the essentials of existence.

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These people trust their ways mainly to the whims of the current, abiding perhaps at Bagdad in autumn and at Basrah in spring. Now and then one may so far enmesh himself in the close-knit bonds of civilization as to work for a while on a river steamer or on one of the barges she bears along on either side. But presently he extricates himself from those bonds and resumes his river life. You note him squatting on the bank in the hot sun or in the bow of his boat, obviously deep in philosophic reflection on the follies of sustained or systematic endeavor.

River-borne life suits the Oriental better than the Westerner, for it is closely in tune with an inclination toward a slower tempo of existence. He is never bored by the absence of anything particular to do, and he subscribes to the Eastern maxim that "he who is always in a hurry is no better than a slave." Yet for all that the Oriental is an ardent traveler, even if he is able to traverse no more than a few miles. He likes to move from one place to another, though the move may be only around a bend in the stream. Economic considerations generally debar him from making his life an ambulatory one if he lives ashore. For that reason he takes kindly to the river, where it costs nothing to entrust himself to the ever-moving current.

* * *

Other methods of transportation have reduced the importance of Occidental waterways as arteries of communication and consequently as the migrant abiding-places of men. True, you still find picturesquely adorned barges plying the Rhine from Basle to Rotterdam and the Danube from Linz to Belgrade, likewise entering and leaving both by many a narrow canal which zigzags through the countryside like those in England. Hundreds of families live on these barges and never know any other existence, passing up and down, year after year, part of the ever-moving pageant of Europe and, markedly unlike the water-dwellers of the East, closely in touch with contemporary life and affairs.

But this is a utilitarian existence and lacks the romance of life in a dome-roofed sampan on the upper Yangtze or the Delta of the Ganges. The only resemblance to that in the Western world is probably the lingering traces of the houseboat life of the Mississippi. Here in the era of the great stern-wheelers was a life rich in variety, when the river was the main transport artery up and down the Midwest. It had all the freedom of the Yangtze and all the economic precariousness of sampan existence on a Bangkok canal. And when you sought a change of scene you had a couple of thousand miles of river to range about in, to say nothing of a dozen tributaries.

That life has by no means disappeared. It has known a kind of revival in a small way during the recent years of economic stress. In the lower Mississippi and through the picturesque bayous in Louisiana you find that many people have taken to houseboat existence with its lessening of responsibilities and its diminishing of economic problems. It is free of the less pleasant features of the old days, when the great river had its lawless element. The smaller bayous are no longer the refuges of fleeing malefactors. Pleasantly disposed folk in considerable numbers have taken to life afloat in many of these bayous in the past few years and found it to their liking.

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They catch fish in the stream, purchase vegetables from farmers along the shores at half city prices, and enjoy many a change of scene during the cold months in the north by exploring the Mississippi's tributaries and the long, narrow arms of the Gulf in such as the lovely Bayou Teche region. It is a good way to spend the winter. All you need is a board shack on a substantial basis of logs, an anchor, a long pole, and a couple of sweeps, and there you are. If you, perhaps, wish to go upstream, there are plenty of mechanical craft about to provide tow at low cost, whereas in the old days it was necessary to pole laboriously along the bank against the current.

Some of the world's most primitive people live in shack-covered dugouts on the upper Amazon and Orinoco, and no one can say how long they have so existed. They make amazingly long voyages up and down the great rivers, searching for food, mainly fish, perhaps fleeing stronger and hostile tribes, possibly merely satisfying that age-old, perennial craving for a change of scene.

It is that, really, which may, after all, be the explanation of river-borne life everywhere when it is other than purely utilitarian. Only a length of rope attaches you to any one place. Loose it, and you are free to go where you like, within the limits of the waterway, of course. Even that may afford you a range of hundreds of miles.

Fancy, then, the thrill of abiding perennially on so buoyant an element as water, even if a couple of strides in either direction will take you ashore, as on a Bangkok canal. It lends liveliness to existence, opens up broad vistas of experience, and holds promise of unending variety, all that wholly apart from its economic advantages. Perhaps that is why you could no more induce a million Chinese to come ashore and stay there than you could persuade the dark people of the Irrawaddy and the Ganges Delta to abandon their ambulant existence

Among the New Books

Time Regarded by a Natural Scientist as the 'Everlasting Now'

The Serial Universe, by J. W. Dunne. New York: Macmillan. $2.

THERE'S A cliché to the effect that "time flies." But what kind of time — daytime, nighttime, past, present, or future? How fast does it fly, how far, when did it start and when will it finish? And if one gets right down to brass clocks, what in cosmos *is* "time"?

These questions men have asked ever since early thinkers discovered that daylight follows darkness, four seasons make a year, and a fistful of sand takes so much of the day to flow through an hour glass. Prof. Albert Einstein's addition of a fourth dimension to space introduced time to the physicists as material, but something having entity in a universe only partly perceptible to the senses. Philosophy and psychology alike bandied time around until J. W. Dunne clipped its wings and pigeonholed it in "The Serial Universe."

Time, he says, is an infinite regress, a series extending backward infinitely, which means that reality (the world as it seems) must be serial. In this universe the past and the future are both wiped out and there is only an "eternal now," in which events are expressed as occurring in an infinite mathematical series, each term of definite relationship to every previous term. Multidimensional worlds do not appeal to Dunne.

But the usual philosophic method of dealing with any regress is to dismiss it promptly — as promptly as one would dismiss consideration of the serial question, "which came first, the hen or the egg," or the terms of a series in which there is a child of a parent who was a child of a parent who was a child of a parent — etc. ad infinitum.

Time can be considered in two ways, according to Dunne. Just as one-third can be expressed also as .3333333plus, so time might be expressed in terms of an infinite series receding back from the present, or as arbitrary but useful divisions in terms of events taking place in a "moving now." Then "now" itself must be definitely tied down to this era, this century, decade, hour, or fraction of a fraction of a second. For time (the eternal now), he says, can travel slowly or as fast as light, but no faster.

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What place have dreams, so-called mental telepathy, clairvoyance and related phenomena, in the universe of serial time? One often dreams of a future event, only to have it occur with many physical details exactly as dreamed. Disregarding cases where false memory causes one to believe one has dreamed of an event after an experience has taken place, the author points out that the human mind is capable of far greater power for perceiving distant horizons than human stubbornness, a quality of the human mind, will permit it to achieve. Furthermore, he presents research evidence showing that its capacity for gaining knowledge is not limited by time, space, or connections to the past mechanical world through the senses.

The ability to perceive coming events and conditions is but one such capacity of the human mind which can be cultivated, he asserts, concluding that dreamed future events are realities perceived by the human mind as displaced in time and that there really need be no barrier to mental gain of knowledge concerning past and future events.

* * *

One of the interesting by-products of this consideration of time is proof, acceptable to natural scientists, of personal immortality. Dunne makes the point that in this system "we individuals have curious—very curious beginnings—beginnings, but no ends." So-called death, he says, appears only in the lopsided first term of the eternal now series, and applies to a first-term world, whereas "our immortality is in multi-dimensional time, and is of a very different character" from any lugubrious picture of bored individuals dragging memory's ever-lengthening chains, craving extinction they cannot find.

"The Serial Universe," unlike the author's preceding book, "An Experiment with Time," contains no introductory section of easy, fascinating reading. The reader must dive headlong into deep epistemological considerations of the theory and tabular analysis of a "regress." Despite frequent footnotes "for the lay reader" the work of digging out the fundamental grounds of knowledge is of primary interest and value to specialists in cosmology and subordinate branches of natural science. For such, this is without doubt one of the sensational books of the decade. H. B. N.

Putnam has published in the United States F. A. Voight's "Unto Caesar." This title was reviewed in the Monitor of May 20 in the English edition (Constable).

Scribner has published in the United States Alfred Mendizabal's "The Martyrdom of Spain." The English edition (Bles) was reviewed in these columns on May 25.

Andrew, Back From the Wars

Andrew to the Lions, by H. W. Freeman. London: Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d. net.

MR. FREEMAN has a good character in Andrew, and a good story to tell about him, and he succeeds in arousing and holding our interest in both. It is something of a feat, because he handicaps himself by a contempt, which is not justified by results, for chronological order. He starts his story in the middle, harks back to take a brief survey of his hero's early life. In fact he throws his tale to the winds nearly as persistently as he throws Andrew to those lions who are kin to the legendary furies. Nevertheless, Andrew remains alive, the story entertains us, and if the complete pattern is slightly marred, we never cease to be charmed by its components.

Andrew is in a fair way to achieving high honors as a classical scholar when the war snatches him from his bookish atmosphere. He comes through, but with his sense of values altered; it is no longer the ancient but the contemporary world that attracts him, and, in a sedate way, he is anxious to see and enjoy life. In the intervals of schoolmastering he goes abroad, and in Italy finds a country whose "latinity" appeals to him even more than its classicism once did. Romance comes to him there, and he remains; until, after seven years, tragedy brings about his return. There follows an interlude among the Suffolk peasantry; and then he is called to Spain on the eve of the civil war, where he finds adventure, and, once again, romance and tragedy.

The author is a close observer, and he has the knack of rendering the details of a scene absorbing. Each of his episodes, from the tactics of courtship to those of a game of darts, from a Spanish "fiesta" to the "brushing" of a walnut tree, engages our attention quietly, without importunity, but surely; and whether Andrew is pottering round the back streets of Florence, or escaping across the Spanish frontier, whether contemplating a crisis in his life, or the deplorable condition of his clothing, we would not part company with him for a moment.

The fourth dimension of Mr. Freeman's world may behave a little eccentrically, but the others can be relied on, and to that extent he is a born story-teller.

Illustration by Peggy Bacon for "With Malice Toward Some"

Especially the English

With Malice Toward Some, by Margaret Halsey. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

MARGARET HALSEY is a young bride who accompanied her husband when he went to England as an exchange professor. This book is a diary of their year in Europe. It is very clever and very amusing. Chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club as a dual selection for September, it will entertain many of the club members. It will annoy some other readers, particularly those whom it reaches in England.

For the "some" toward whom Mrs. Halsey shows malice are chiefly her English acquaintances. She has summarized all the objections that ever have been raised to the English character, temperament, diet, and climate. She just doesn't like the English gentry whom she encountered. She doesn't like the rain or the food or the damp houses or the caste system or the general outlook of the English toward things American. And she says so, brightly and continuously.

A little too brightly, in fact. For Mrs. Halsey is one of those young woman college graduates who make a vocation of being bright. You can see the process by watching one of them for five minutes. It's amusing for about as long as that. But by then you know the formula, and it no longer seems worth attention.

Mrs. Halsey's feeling about England is expressed concisely in this passage: "But what makes a visiting American feel most helpless and lonely in England is, I think, neither the food nor the climate nor the damp houses nor the relentless subservience of the lower classes nor the spectacle of English gentlemen being conscientiously banal under the impression that it represents a magnificent discipline." . . . It is "the relative scarcity of laughter. . . . American similies and metaphors land with a morbid thump in the midst of a puzzled silence."

Even one who more or less sympathizes with Mrs. Halsey's opinion of some phases of English life will sympathize, too, with the English reaction to American similes and metaphors, after reading a few pages of this book. For it is overboard on figures of speech, many of them labored. Mrs. Halsey goes to a great deal of trouble to be clever. Witness her biography at the back of the book, which confides that she "was born very quietly in Yonkers in 1910 and was sifted inconspicuously through the Yonkers schools. She then went to Skidmore College, where she was very thin, very earnest and addicted to writing 'how true!' in margins. She says that in the ensuing years she has become less thin, less earnest and no longer writes anything in margins because she has stopped reading anything except detective stories. . . . Her hobby is not being photographed by candid cameras."

Fortunately there was a visit to France. France saved this book from too steadily acidulous a taste. The first entry in Paris reads: "But this is wonderful!" It kept on being wonderful for three weeks. A lot of people will respond to that. L. A. S.

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An Important Legal Victory for English Novelists—A London Letter

The Age of Drake, by James A. Williamson. London: A. & C. Black. 15s.

Mediterranean Cross-Currents, by Margaret Boveri. Translated by Louisa Marie Sieveking. London: Oxford University Press. 21s.

Black River of Tibet, by John Hanbury-Tracy. London: Frederick Muller. 12s. 6d.

Francisco Franco, by Joaquin Arrarás. London: Geoffrey Bles. 7s. 6d. Boston: Bruce Humphries. $2.50.

LONDON

MISS HELEN ASHTON is a novelist. Her latest book was called "People in Cages" and one of the characters to receive the zoological treatment suggested by the title was called Captain John Canning. Alas, here arose a difficulty. For on the London Stock Exchange was a Mr. John Canning and when a good many of his fellows began to ring up the real John Canning and make animal noises at him and suggest he look at Miss Helen Ashton's book, he was put out. So he brought an action for libel against Miss Ashton.

Now English authors and journalists groan under the law of libel because in recent years it has taken on the powers of unofficial censorship. I may not say that Dr. Pillbox's Patent Pills are poisonous and fraudulent, because I libel Dr. Pillbox thereby, however true the statement may be; Dr. Pillbox will say I have damaged his trade and Dr. Pillbox's trade is sacred in the eyes of the law; the stomachs and purses of his customers are not. It is probable that Dr. Pillbox will soak me for a good sum and the Judge will tell me I am scurrilous. In consequence English novelists were very much exercised by the legal chances of the huge army led by Mr. John Canning. Those of us who used surnames at all in our books, thinking there was safety in numbers, began to take shelter in Smith, Brown and Robinson. There are over 250,000 people called Smith in the British Isles.

Now it is over. Mr. Canning has lost his case. We are sorry for Mr. Canning, we disapprove of the levity of the Stock Exchange. But a righteous judge seems to have laid it down that if a novel is about purely imaginary characters, the chance that its characters bear the names of real people gives those people no right to go after damages. We are reprieved. It is an important decision.

* * *

This is a time of historical parallels. In periods of upheaval and major transition, one seeks in these parallels (even though most of them have very soon to be discarded) some kind of guidance.

In his "Age of Drake," Dr. J. A. Williamson hints at a parallel betwen our own time and the time of the struggle with Spain under Elizabeth. This is a fascinating book by one of the foremost living authorities on the period. Elizabeth inherited a poor, weak country, terrified of the Spanish power, and in the course of the reign English policy was divided between the interventionists and the non-interventionists. It was a question of war sooner, while England had friends, or war later, when she was isolated.

One thing emerged from that reign, which brilliant administrators like Hawkins and the genius of Drake ensured: the founding of the English maritime tradition. England, says Dr. Williamson, might have rejected the sea and used her energy upon a short-lived military hegemony on the continent. If she had done so, then the English tradition of liberty would have been lost and England would have become a militarized nation.

But the main theme of his book is the history of the Elizabethan discoveries, the part of the trading companies, and the rise of the idea of colonization as a cure for unemployment. He reverses the usual judgments on piracy and Elizabeth's parsimony; and his chapter on the reform of the navy, under Hawkins, puts the whole period in a new light. This is a valuable book, lucid, reasoned, and careful, and entirely free of the romantic convention which has made the Elizabethan navigators more legendary than real.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
Author of "What a University President Has Learned" (Macmillan). Reviewed by the Monitor on July 28

* * *

Another important book is Frau Boveri's exhaustive, dour, and objective study of Mediterranean politics from the remote past to the present day. This is a standard work, published in Germany last year and written with searching knowledge of the scene from Syria to Gibraltar, and from the Balearics to the Sudan. In turn, she takes each part of the birthplace of European civilization, and examines it with the calculating eye of the strategist and politician. The treatment is brilliant, for though, as she weighs Great Britain and France in the scale against expansionist Italy continuously and has little hope that the Mediterranean will escape being the scene of war, she has a profound instinct for the fluid, living human factor. She accepts the end of Mediterranean humanism as regrettable but inevitable. She is not particularly kind to the English; she has the traditional German predilection for Italy. Nevertheless, her account of the English in Egypt, for example, shows a masterly appreciation of the peculiarity, the deep comédie of their position there.

Frau Boveri does not write as an avowed propagandist, but the book, since it was permitted in Germany, inevitably has the officially inspired tone of fascist literature in some passages. This may be observed negatively in the omission of German aims and claims. Agadir gets a mere two or three lines. The aims of German strategy in Spain are omitted, or rather are suggested vaguely in the preface, in the disingenuous party talk about "the pincers of Bolshevism." It can hardly have been hoped that this inhibition in Frau Boveri's work would pass unnoticed; but it may have been thought useful for the responsible English reader to be left, by the German omissions, with the suggestion that the Italian end of the Rome-Berlin axis was the chief seat of the difficulties.

I recommend "Black River of Tibet" because it is about one more of those stretches of unexplored country which are always turning up on the earth's surface, just when we thought we had been everywhere. "Francisco Franco" is for those who can supply their own grain of salt to biographical panegyric.

V. S. PRITCHETT

An Eagle Now at Last Remembered

Eagle Forgotten, by Harry Barnard. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $4.

THE LIFE OF John Peter Altgeld has been made the basis of a memorable biography by Harry Barnard in "Eagle Forgotten." Titled from the Vachel Lindsay poem eulogizing this German immigrant's son who won a fortune through Chicago real estate speculation and found political ascendancy in the late eighties as a liberal Democratic leader backed by strong Populist and Labor support, the book is a powerful foreword to the 1930's.

The hero had his beginnings in the America of pioneer horizons, and his fight to the top was in terms of one of the worst rough-and-tumbles the nation has had to offer—the Chicago that was becoming at once the railroad center of the West and the focus of agitation to adjust a new economic system to American democratic ideals.

He had reached the first rung on his ladder after a 100-mile trek over the open prairies, barefooted and "seeming a wretched creature, more like some kind of apparition than a human being." But these were times when a philosophy of ambition, perseverance, industry and self-reliance still worked, and this was a youth who wished to sink his teeth deep in the world and bite hard. He was to emerge from his Chicago setting as one of the first of the effective Democrats with a reform tinge, and, in the process of becoming a man of property, he found his best friends in a corporation lawyer, a Socialist organizer and a gambler.

* * *

The Haymarket tragedy of 1886 is three fourths of the content of the book and, while the appraisal searchingly high lights both sides of that case, it also preserves the element of the development of a human being, as daring as he was ambitious, who took his stand against the conservative thought of his day with a definiteness that made him a national storm center.

His boldly liberal book, "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims," was issued the day he was nominated for Congress. It proved to be his working creed as Governor when, lining up with the liberal and Labor forces against prominent Chicago citizens, he pardoned the Haymarket victims who had not been hanged.

Mr. Barnard's book has a wealth of detail on the forces which figured in the hysteria of that time and the strength of his work is his understanding of the Haymarket as a conflict point between opposing groups, with Altgeld the vigorous, if somewhat muddled mentality that sensed the discontent of his day and was able to capitalize upon it. He passed no judgment upon Haymarket until firmly seated in the governorship; he fought the traction interests in Illinois; he fought President Cleveland and the Federal authority in the Pullman dispute, and he capped his career with support of William Jennings Bryan in the 16-to-1 campaign of 1896. In his biographer's eyes, indeed, it was Altgeld who turned the Democratic party from the conservatism of Cleveland to a definitely progressive stand.

* * *

Altgeld's life after Bryan's defeat was a sequence of misfortunes, both personal and political, but he continued in demand as a lecturer, and it was thus that he ended his years in 1902.

The book is a dramatic review of Capital-Labor problems in terms of the narrative of a man who fought his way from obscurity to social and political heights, but whose major engagement with history was on behalf of the people on the other side of the tracks. W. D.

Lyrics of Distinction

Winter-Burning, by Lindley Williams Hubbell. New York: Knopf. $2.

BEAUTIFUL POEMS are often disarming at a first reading. Many of Mr. Hubbell's lyrics are of this quality. But the reader who thinks to get the full measure of many of these short poems at a casual inspection will be likely to miss the full body of the work. In the second stanza of one of his pieces, Mr. Hubbell says:

> Seek further at the core
> Than engine ever went,
> Where sleeps the patient ore,
> The rustless element.

This is good poetry, and good advice, which the poet follows with some deviation. The success of his efforts is better than might be supposed from the size of the work, and less than could be wished. There is a direct exposition of many material problems and few conclusions beyond those of the senses.

But there is beauty of cadence and line, and if one were to take MacLeish's dictum seriously, which he has since refuted by example, that "A poem should not mean but be," Mr. Hubbell's triumph might be accounted complete. That it is not is a tribute to the poet's ability—and to poetry. Though there are recurrent allusions in many of the poems to the search stated in the stanza above, too many of the pieces drift to intellectually disappointing conclusions.

Yet the fact remains that there is evidence of seeking; these are meant to be more than songs. And as a whole the work has distinction. The diction is excellent and the modern scene falls easily into place in a number of lines.

One regrets the inclusion of some of the weaker poems in the latter part of the book. So gifted a poet as Mr. Hubbell should publish nothing less than his best.

J. R.

The Book Window

Fever, Famine and Gold, by Capt. E. Erskine Loch (Putnam, $2.75). Account of the Andes-Amazon Expedition into the region of the savage Ssabella Indians.

Dahomey, by Melville J. Herskovits (New York: J. J. Augustin. 2 vols. $12). A study of native life and culture in an ancient West African kingdom.

Studies in Humanism, by J. W. Mackail (Longmans Green, $4). Essays on the Pursuit of Poetry, the uses of Greek, the Italy of Virgil and Dante, "The Pilgrim's Progress," the Integration of Shakespeare and other aspects of humanistic study.

Not Guilty: Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Charges Made Against Leon Trotzky in the Moscow Trials, John Dewey, chairman (Harper, $2.75).

Sweden—Ancient and Modern (Swedish Traffic Association; New York: Albert Bonnier. $1.50).

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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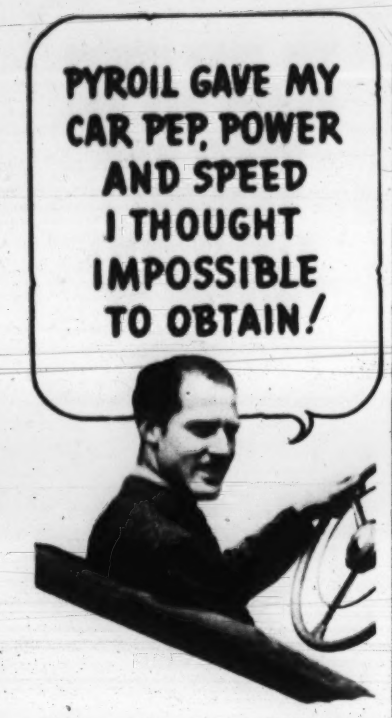

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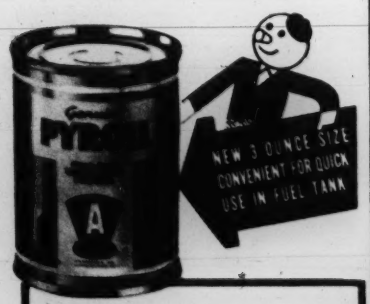

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Italy Plans a World's Fair

IN THE PASTORAL SOLITUDES of the Tre Fontane region above the Tiber Valley, steamshovels, graders, and a crew of 1,500 men are now at work on the preliminary stages of Italy's 1942 World's Fair.

The authorities plan to recreate the Mediterranean metropolis that was Rome under the Caesars. A great new city is being built. Permanent houses, schools, shops, offices, and parks, to cover an area of 1,000 acres, will bring the suburban limits of modern Rome within 12 miles of the sea coast.

* * *

A new highway, the Via Imperiale, will connect Rome with the chief entrance to the new exposition city, cross its entire area, and reach the sea at Castel Fusano—a mile below the ruins of old Ostia, commercial and military seaport of the first empire. The ruins of the ancient city, about a third revealed by present excavations, will be two thirds uncovered by 1942, according to present plans, and it is expected that the remarkable state of preservation of this 2,000 - year - old Mediterranean mart will be one of the exhibition's strongest attractions. The fair will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist Revolution and the fifth year of the new "empire."

Exhibition officials assert that a chief aim is to make the fair a contribution to greater understanding and solidarity among the nations. Accordingly, international pavilions will not be restricted as to the form or style of their exhibits. J. A.

GLIMPSES OF THE PLAN AND PLANNERS
Senator Cini (in White), President of Rome's 1942 World's Fair, Points Out Features of Italy's Proposed Exposition City to Grover Whalen, President of New York's 1939 World's Fair. The Administrative Building, Shown in Perspective, Will Be the Central Theme for the Fair

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. . Napoleon Never Knew

(Continued from Page 5)

boiling the cans for six hours. Isaac Solomon, a Baltimore canner, added calcium chloride to the water and reduced the boiling time from six hours to 30 minutes. Next came the research of Ams, who produced the present can to replace "open tops" which had their lids soldered on.

Before going into the tin bath to receive its plating, the initial product is ordinary thin sheet steel, either Bessemer or open-hearth. Formerly iron was used, but this practice has long been discontinued. After being annealed, the plates are scoured with sand and water and then pickled in dilute sulphuric acid until clean and bright. After thorough washing in water and boiling in palm oil, they are dipped into the molten tin bath.

The Romans knew and used tin, calling it "stannum," whence originated the chemical symbol for tin, "Sn." Being a component of bronze, it was known several thousand years before records of history began. This does not mean, of course, that the ancients ever saw pure tin.

Economic geologists find tin occurring in close connection with granite or acid eruptive rocks of the same type, and to them such ore is known as tinstone. It is commonly uncovered in the form of rolled lumps and grains in alluvial gravels. More than five sixths of the world's production is obtained from open pits. The ore is broken into small bits by giant stamp mills, until the mineral, crushed small enough to pass through a sieve with holes only one twentieth of an inch in diameter, can then be put through several washing processes and finally emerge as black tin, containing about 65 per cent pure metal.

* * *

This "dressed" ore is then smelted with carbon and cast into bars. Bars, in turn, are refined by liquation and boiling, accomplished by heating cautiously on an inclined hearth until the relatively pure tin runs off, leaving a skeleton ingot of impure metal behind. The run-off is then "polled" or stirred with the branch of a tree to remove oxygen diffused through the metal as an oxide. It is then ladled into ingots again, this time pure blue-white tin, the ladlings from the top stratum being finest.

Commercially, pure tin is valued for making chemical apparatus, evaporating basins, infusion pots, stills, and such things. As tin-foil, it finds favor for wrapping chocolate or for silvering mirrors. Inasmuch as tin doesn't tarnish in the air and is unaffected by such things as vinegar, lemon and lime juice, it is a favorite coating for cooking vessels. As such it is placed over a copper or steel base. Its use in pewter and bronze has been known for centuries.

While the commercial world is thinking seriously on the question of how long the world's supply will last, it must be remembered that tin is not the only mineral that may become scarce.

Some one of these days there is bound to be talk of where we are going to get copper for our boilers and electrical apparatus, lead for pipes and storage batteries, silver, manganese, vanadium, nickel, and a host of other things.

Even the iron, which we use by tons in modern engineering and building feats, cannot last forever. It took millions of years for untold decillions of microscopic organisms to swallow enough dilute iron water in the marshes about Lake Superior to concentrate it and leave it behind in their skeletons as 60 per cent iron, now mined at the rate of 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons a year.

* * *

About available petroleum and anthracite there is hardly reason for concern, because there are many sources of energy besides petroleum and anthracite—and many chemists. Furthermore, the sun still shines and we allow billions of horsepower to fly away as wasted heat units. Forests can be planted and, when the time comes, the sun will be harnessed. But where will new supplies of minerals originate?

Indications are that, when such a day comes, it will find the chemists all at sea. Already they have talked about mining gold from sea water. Apparently there is much more gold beneath the waves over which Spanish galleons sailed than they ever got from the Incas.

And in Wilmington, North Carolina, not so long ago, chemistry proved that much-needed bromide supplies could be profitably gleaned from the waves. Apparently, ever since the world began, rivers have been carrying minerals to the sea and Davy Jones has been locking them up in his chest. When the time is ripe and the need great enough, natural science will pick the lock—perhaps with a can opener.

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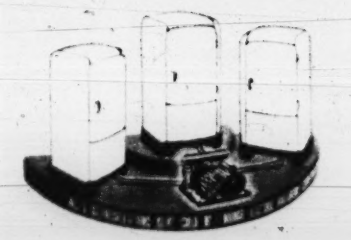

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. . Movie Shorts

(Continued from Page 4)

"Torture Money," which won an Academy award for merit, showed the operation of a fake accident racket which was costing insurance companies millions of dollars, and helping to keep insurance rates high. Insurance companies co-operated to help make the facts available. They also co-operated to obtain a wide shooting fo the fil

Mr. Bucquet, who is the director of the "Crime Does Not Pay" series, spent three days on the bench with a judge in the Los Angeles juvenile hall, and also visited homes with relief authorities to get facts and background for a film on juvenile delinquency. In the preparation of the film called "What Price Safety," dealing with the building racket, the co-operation of the California Institute of Technology was enlisted.

* * *

"All we need is some interesting ideas or facts, and we can build a story," Mr. Bucquet has explained. "For instance, Mr. Dewey cleans up the restaurant racket in New York. Immediately, lawyers who do nothing but research get all the data available on that type of racketeering. Newspaper and police files are searched. Police judges and other authorities are interviewed. Soon we have a story showing [illegible] in operation, the events that led police into the case, and, finally, the capture of the criminals.

"We always have to be careful not to step on anybody's toes, and we must be certain that we are not teaching methods of committing crime. We have to get our points over to the audience without seeming to be preachy, so we try to get material that will make them think: 'That thing could happen to me.' We want to show the normal person, who perhaps may think that he can get away with it, that he can't."

Other studios also will produce their quotas of shorts. RKO, Warner Brothers, Universal, Paramount, and Twentieth Century-Fox are among those putting out the pictures which bring to the screen a factual element that gives salt to the programs.

Like other films, the shorts are given previews in the greater Los Angeles area. They are run into a program, and "applause cards" are distributed to the members of the audience for their comments.

If, and when, the double feature is eliminated from the motion picture theaters in those portions of the United States where they now are accepted, audiences may look for an increased fare of the lively short subjects.

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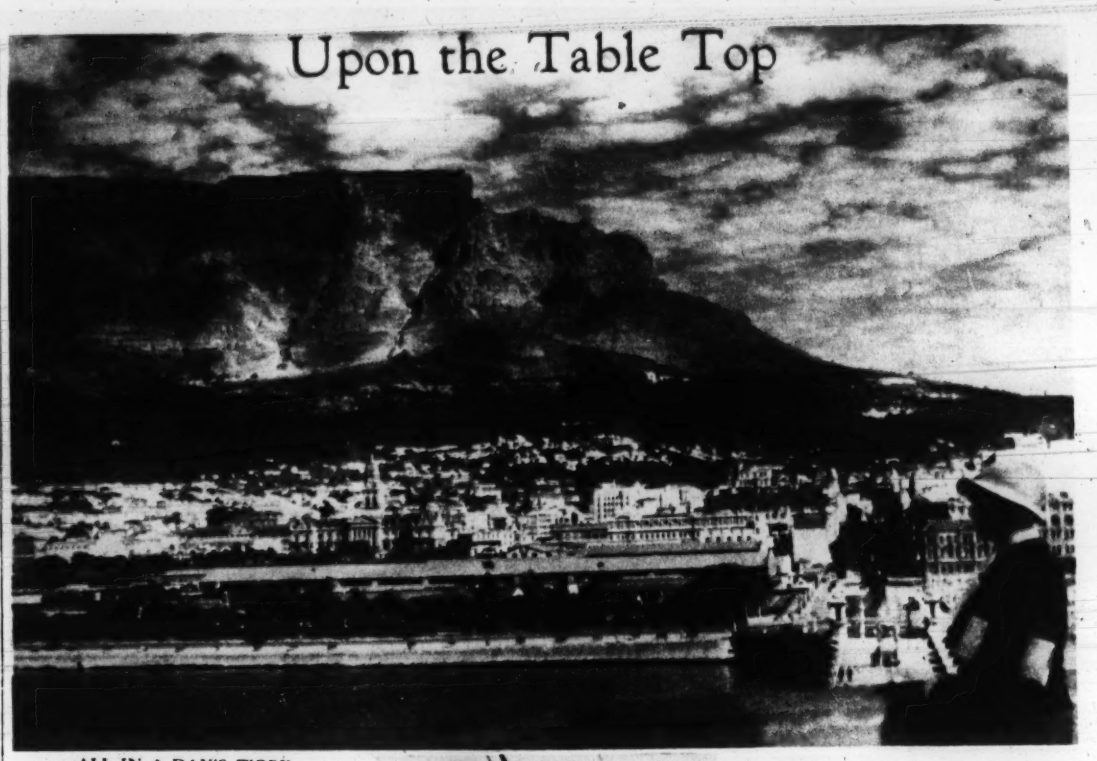
Upon the Table Top



ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

Table Mountain, 3,582 Feet High, Overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay, Derives Its Name From Its Peculiar Flattened Top, the Recesses of Which Are Beautifully Overgrown With Vegetation. At the Left Is a View of the Restaurant and the White "Tablecloth" Which Sometimes Covers It

ONE WOMAN travels 3,500 feet up the world's steepest cableway every day to her job on the summit of Table Mountain, which overlooks Cape Town and Table Bay. She is Mrs. Kate Glibbery, and she has cooked at the mountain restaurant (remembered by 250,000 travelers) almost every day for 10 years. But only once has she spent a night on the mountain. That was when Prince George, guided by General Smuts, climbed the mountain and lunched at the restaurant.

"This is far more interesting than a café in town—one sees so many famous people," Mrs. Glibbery told me recently. "I remember Sir Harry Lauder walking in and exclaiming. 'Is this supposed to be a restaurant?' No, he did not spend anything. Then there was Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who objected to our water tank spoiling the view; but we must have water.

"The most amusing visitor of all was a man from England who was dining with his wife in one of the alcoves. Like many newcomers, he expected to find the top of Table Mountain covered with wild animals. We had a playful cat named Ginger at that time.

"Ginger leapt through the window unexpectedly into the alcove and landed on the man's shoulder. He felt the fur, jumped up in panic, and shouted, 'A lion—it's a lion!' "

* * *

Mrs. Glibbery has to be ready to depart within five minutes if the wind rises and the service has to be suspended. She leaves Mr. Williams, the caretaker, and his wife behind. As soon as the wind reaches a force of 40 miles an hour a hooter is blown, passengers are recalled from their explorations to the upper station, and after they have been sent down the service is suspended.

During November, 1936, the famous Cape southeaster, the wind that spreads the "tablecloth"—the white cloud often over the summit—blew continuously for a fortnight. Only two

THE BEST WAY UP

Passenger Car Ascending the Table Mountain Aerial Cableway

hours of working was possible in that period. Food had to be carried up to the station on foot. The engineer and electrician walked up the mountain, within sight of their £75,000 enterprise. It was the longest gale on record, an unexpected holiday for Mrs. Glibbery.

I met one more familiar figure on the mountain top—a fair-haired, pleasant young man, who must be remembered by thousands of travelers. He is Mr. H. Kruger, in charge of the camera, postcard, and curio counter in the waiting room. You see him smiling his welcome as soon as you leave the aerial car and pass through the glass door. And Mr. Kruger sees you. Within a few seconds he has settled your nationality, and is ready to give information in several languages. After five years, he makes few mistakes.

* * *

"One day there were people from Iceland, Honolulu, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, South America, Scotland, and several other countries all on top of Table Mountain at the same time," Mr. Kruger informed me. "They sign their names and addresses in the visitors' book, of course, but I can recognize many of them at sight, mainly by their hats. If I see a smart woman with an oddly shaped hat, she is American. The Portuguese arrive excited, their gestures show they are enjoying themselves. I can tell a woman from Holland by her handbag. It is difficult to distinguish between Australians and Americans. The Japanese are intent on photography. Frenchmen and Belgians from the Congo, Indians from Natal, I meet them all. It would be a dull job without the wonderful stream of fresh faces."

Questions Mr. Kruger has answered thousands of times about the mountain, the cableway, and related matters include: How high is it? Is it safe? How far can you see? Can I post a letter here? Which is the way to England? Are there any poisonous snakes?

Mr. Kruger is able to tell visitors that the most distant mountain visible from Table Mountain on a clear day is the Cedarberg range, 115 miles away. He has discussed the famous mountains of the world with travelers who have seen them all, from the Matterhorn to Aconcagua, Fujiyama to Everest. Mr. Kruger is still enthralled by the setting, though he no longer climbs the mountain for pleasure.

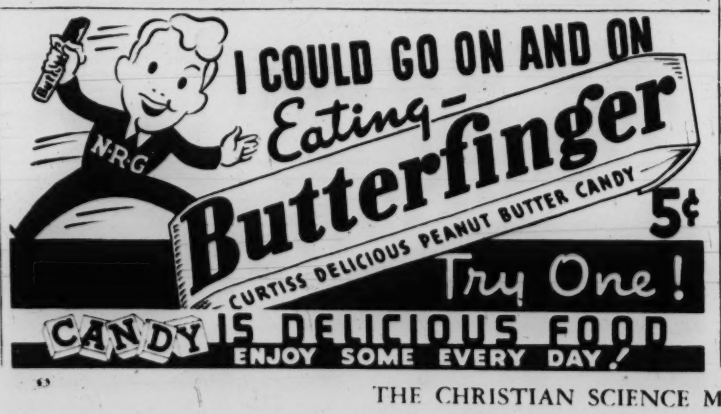
English pounds, American dollars, Japanese yen—almost all the world's currencies have been offered to Mr. Kruger. People have confided Stock Exchange secrets, and he has received many invitations to go down Rand gold mines.

There has never been an accident on the Table Mountain cableway. Strange to say, air pilots and Rand miners are often more concerned about its height than others. The airmen are accustomed to being free from the earth in a world of their own. Miners, who drop down to work 3,000 feet in a minute and a half, declare that the complete darkness of the mine shaft banishes the effects of height.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

Trade Schools Popular

Since the federal vocational education program was initiated under the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, enrollments in vocational schools in the United States, operated under state plans, in agriculture, trade, and industry, and home economics have increased steadily to 1,500,000 students. Enrollments are expected to expand rapidly under an enlarged five-year program, extending vocational education to persons engaged in distributing occupations—wholesaling, retailing, and other merchandising operations.



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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

About "Pre-Trial" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

To one who has spent much of the last 15 or 20 years trying cases in a district (Northern New Jersey) where congestion in court calendars has become a real problem, the article by Mr. Ellison in the June 15th Weekly Magazine Section, reprinted in condensed form in the July Readers' Digest under the title "Justice Shifts Into High," came as a real shock, because I fear it will greatly mislead the many who read and believe what is printed in your publication and the Reader's Digest.

There is delay in the administration of civil justice in our courts. The elimination of that delay which everyone deplores and upon which those competent to deal with it are constantly working with some measure of general success is like all problems for human betterment in that the only true and lasting progress toward solution comes from experience, and experience cannot be hurried. None the less, every thinking jurist and lawyer knows that by a [illegible] by simplification of procedural codes, codes of pleading and general court procedure, much has been done and is being done to lessen delay.

* * *

"Pre-trial," as Mr. Ellison calls [illegible] tried to lessen delay. Its benefits so far have been relatively small though none the less of real value. It is not new! In various forms it has been used in this district by many of our judges for years. That it is the panacea for the evil of delay, the time and money saver, the simplifier of procedure, that Mr. Ellison would have your readers believe has yet to be demonstrated and certainly the illustrations he uses to make his point are wholly lacking in that "merit" of which he speaks and should not be permitted to go to your readers unchallenged.

To begin with, under our Federal Constitution, and under most of our state constitutions pre-trial can never be used except by voluntary assent, for to every man is guaranteed the right to have his case submitted to a jury and therein lies its greatest weakness, for those in charge of that great mass of cases in which unfair and legally unfounded gain rather than justice are sought and which are choking the trial lists of many of our courts, will never be brought to voluntarily surrender the hope of recovering something from a jury influenced by everything but cold fact and legal principle.

In addition "Pre-trial" becoming operative only when a case is about to be reached for trial does not remove a case from the list until then and therefore does nothing to relieve the trial list of the presence of a given case until that case in the ordinary course would be disposed of anyway.

Mr. Ellison's "cases" are so exaggerated that they should be analyzed lest they give an erroneous impression to the lay-reader and thereby confuse thoughtful consideration of what is really a serious problem.

It is not true, as Mr. Ellison infers, at least in my experience which has been long and varied, that courts generally are conducted as stages for lawyers' forensics in an atmosphere of legal underbrush (whatever that may be), trickery, surprise, lucky breaks, freaks, dramatic surprises, legal dilly dallying, pointless pokey quibbling, concealment, disguise, non-productive solemnity and pompous mummery, as Mr. Ellison would evidently find to his own amazement were he to attend in most any court and upon almost any controversy conducted by lawyers of skill, experience and intelligence and before a competent judge.

On the contrary he would find the issues were all clearly defined in the pleading and therefore that no trial time would be wasted upon them. He would hear the question of "ownership and operation" disposed of in the openings of counsel either by an admission or by a brief outline of facts supporting a denial. He would see the hospital record introduced and marked for identification "not in evidence" by consent and for the sole purpose of refreshing the recollection of witnesses who made that record. He would not hear the contents of that record read to the jury by the "custodian" who did not make it. He would find that both sides of the controversy would be very chary of the record for the good and sufficient reason that in all probability it contains the "opinion" of this or that person as to this or that phase of the patient's condition; an opinion that one side or the other would be wholly unwilling to subscribe to without the opportunity of examining under oath the one who expressed it. He would know, had he any experience with hospitals that most of them would not permit an examination of their "patient's records" without the written assent of the patient and would in fact find that the record played but a minor part in the trial and was given but scant time.

* * *

Also, he would find that a competent lawyer would take hardly ten minutes to "prove" a note and the amount due on it. Likewise, he would find that the "interminable court battle" he feared might result before the "jilted lover" could recover his "passage money" ended abruptly after [illegible] the fourth question asked of the defendant after she was called as a plaintiff's witness, assuming the plaintiff's attorney had not previously avoided any court appearance at all, by the simple process of showing the letter to the defendant's attorney the first time he appeared in the case. He would find that any lawyer worth his salt would be thoroughly conversant with the financial responsibility of one against whom he brings a suit before he brings it and also that one financially irresponsible at that time of the entry of a judgment may in the 20 years that judgment remains effective become well able to pay and so make good his debt. He would also find that the earnings of the "dead man" were stipulated on the record by agreement of counsel in a case where the fact or the extent of those earnings were not a matter of honest dispute. Last of all, but not by any means least, Mr. Ellison would apparently be amazed at the lack of lost motion in well-conducted trials. Don't they have any such where he lives?

* * *

No, pre-trial is not the answer to "the maiden's prayer" for elimination of legal delay. It is not as simple as all that and the reason is that pre-trial strikes at one of the least important causes of delay, namely, court procedure. Mr. Ellison need not get excited about that because the judges and lawyers will and are attending to it, not like "a fire brigade," because they have the sense to realize that in dealing with a subject matter so vitally important to the welfare of this nation as the disposition of controversies between men involving rights grounded in every sort of human contact the only true standard or measure of merit is experience and experience builds slowly. They should no more be influenced by a desire for "speed" than should the physician or the surgeon be influenced to use measures to hasten recovery until those measures have been proven in the crucible of experience. For human health and human life are scarcely more important than the preservation of those human rights and relationships which should be the sole subject of trials in our courts of law.

I reluctantly but firmly believe along with hundreds of my colleagues that one of the most fruitful causes of choked court lists can be laid wholly at the door of the general public. After all a lawyer is but a servant of his client and in all too many instances he is guided by his client's desires rather than by the highest ideals of his profession and more and more frequently are the people of this country seeking from lawyers not justice or the preservation of legal rights but unfair gain and advantage. No longer do the majority of those consulting lawyers ask "what are my rights or obligations under this contract or set of circumstances" or "what is the measure of my damage or the extent of my liability," but rather do they ask "how can I avoid this obligation"—"I have been hurt or my property has been damaged—get all you can for it" and then in all too many instances he will add, "I will share the gain with you." Expediency not principle or truth is now the guiding star and every day in every court in this land lawyers and jurists of integrity are made sick at heart at the evidences they see of the moral breakdown of our people. I think, and many competent to know agree with me, that more than 40 per cent of the cases now listed for trial in our courts are cases in which legal justice would be wholly unwelcome, it would be a hollow victory with which the victor would be chagrined. He wants "all the traffic will bear" and if in getting it for him his lawyer has been sharp and tricky, has used methods that would make a lawyer of standing and integrity hang his head in shame if exposed will taste the fruit of his victory.

Many lawyers, like moving picture producers, give the public what they want and for some time a large percentage of the public has wanted more than their share of this world's goods and advantages or less than their share of legal responsibility and have turned to litigation to serve their purposes. Their suits are legion and the effects of those suits in congesting the trial lists of the courts of this country are appalling.

Neither pre-trial nor speed will eliminate this evil for neither of them probe deep enough.

S. D. WILLIAMS

Newark, N. J.

Among Our Contributors . .

THE ARTICLE about the Maltese Islands, those strategic bits of rock in the Mediterranean, is by COMMENDATORE EDWARD D'ANCONA, a native Maltese, of English and Italian parentage, now living in Malta. His title is a distinction conferred by the Italian Government. He is a writer of books, and has done some journalistic work.

A general view of river life the world over is provided in pictures, with textual matter by MARC T. GREENE, whose wanderings about the globe as a writer have permitted him to see the streams referred to in this article.

The Magazine Editorial is by WALTER SANDON of London. HERBERT B. NICHOLS is the Monitor's natural science editor, in Boston. EVELYN ROE lives in New York.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, associate editor of the Magazine Section, recently returned from the Pacific coast, where he stopped off in Hollywood.

We should have pointed out, in connection with Mary Hornaday's article, "At Home in the White House" (Weekly Magazine Section, July 27), that the nine Harris & Ewing photographs of the White House interiors were the first pictures taken for many years inside the Executive Mansion, and that they received their first reproduction anywhere in that issue of the Magazine.

Also, in the article, "Return to Monterey" (Magazine Section, July 20), the name of the firm, Griffenhagen & Associates, was inadvertently printed as "Griffhagen and Associates." This firm, with offices in New York, Chicago, and Washington, has been engaged, since 1911, in work concerned with public administration, government, and finance, and gained particular prominence through its part in the reorganization of the Canadian Government administrative system. They now are at work on the reorganization of the District of Columbia government, and on other problems of administration in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Colorado, California, Ohio, and Michigan.

. . Malta

(Continued from Page 6)

and Floriana, built under the Knights in the earth. They are the property of the Government and are let to merchants for storing corn.

These islands are dependent on the rainfall for the water supply. January and February are about the coldest and July and August the warmest months in Malta. For the rest of the year the temperature is pleasant and bracing.

Besides an Italian opera season, which lasts for nearly four months, Malta has an English amateur dramatic company. Dances, musical evenings, garden parties, and other entertainments are given by the Governor and the leading clubs. Gymkhanas, horse shows, race meetings, flower shows, etc., are held at frequent intervals, and cinemas show English and American films.

These islanders are proverbial for their loyalty to Britain, and among the quietest and most law-abiding people in the world. The country folk are conservative, honest, and industrious people, carrying on long-established traditions and customs. The women, besides attending to their domestic occupations, assist their husbands in agricultural work, and make the lace for which Malta is renowned. The "Faldetta" is a black-hooded garment which covers the head and back of the women.

Living is fairly cheap in Malta, where the only direct taxes are estate, succession, and entertainment duties. But now that costly schemes for agriculture and social services have lately been undertaken by the Government, it is thought that the present taxation in Malta may come under review soon.

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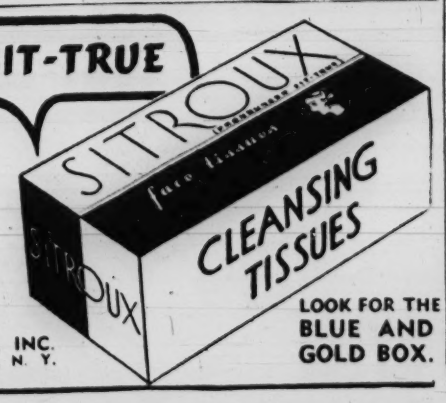

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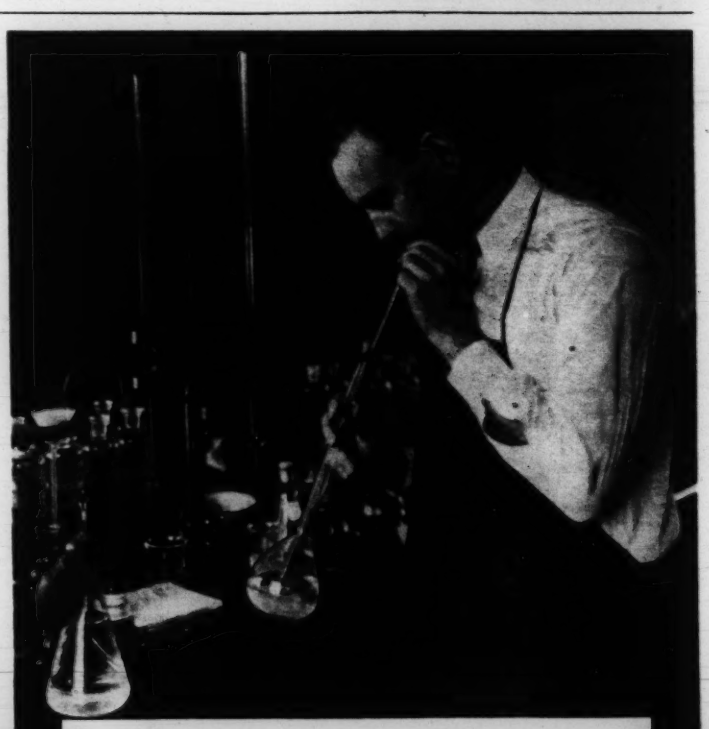

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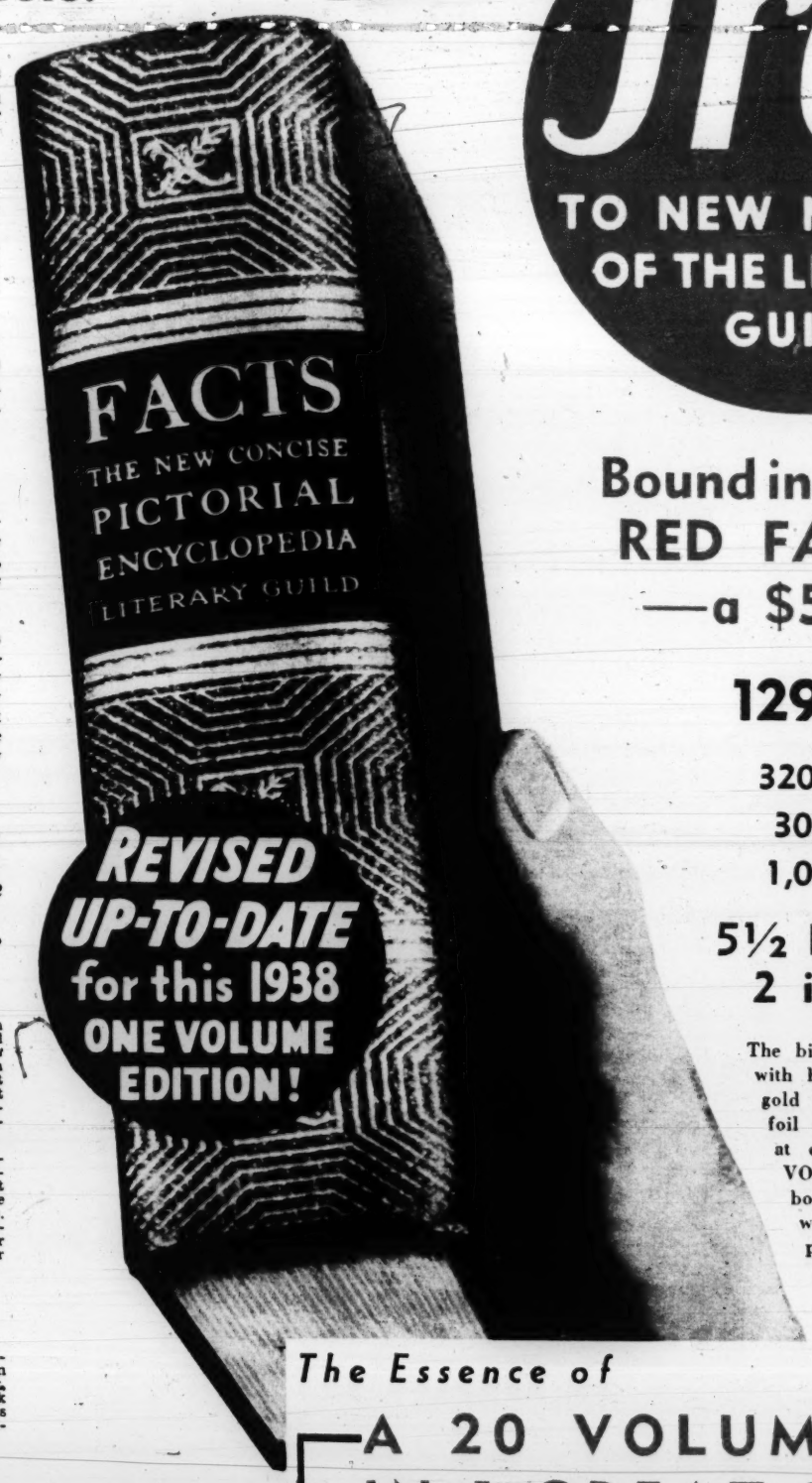

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